

THE TIMES
Tomorrow

Man appeal
The hard-sell
campaign to
promote male
interest magazines
In the picture
Profile of the
prize painter
Malcolm Morley
In and out of step



John Percival on
Nureyev's mixed
reception as ballet
director at the Paris
Opéra

Cold turkey
Full report of
England's World
Cup qualifier
in Istanbul

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio competition prize was shared by two winners yesterday. Mrs Audrey Richardson of Cherry Hinton, Cambridge, and Mr Gerard Brooks of Abingdon, Berks, each received £1,000. Portfolio list, page 16. How to play, information service, back page.

January
sale for
EEC butter

More than 156 million packets of UK-produced butter are to go on sale at a maximum price of 42p for 259 gram pack from January 14. Mr Michael Jopling, the Minister of Agriculture, said the sale had been delayed because retailers had complained that a Christmas sale would be "highly disruptive".

Newspaper
bingo 'legal'

Newspaper bingo games are not illegal. Lord Cameron, the Scottish Lord Advocate, and Mr Peter Fraser, Scotland's solicitor-general, told Labour MPs campaigning for the games to be curbed. Mr George Foulkes, MP for Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley, said later the law officers believed such games were legal in England as well because participation was free.

Bomb victim

Mrs Muriel Maclean, who was injured in the IRA bombing at the Grand Hotel, Brighton, died in the Royal Sussex Hospital last night, bringing to five the bomb's death toll.

Sunday trading

The Home Office is expected to publish the official report into Sunday trading next week, and legislation is thought likely in the next session of Parliament.

Page 3

Arts prize

A painting competition with a £25,000 prize has been launched by the Athena poster company. It will be Britain's most lucrative arts prize.

Page 2

Sharon sues

A \$50m libel suit brought against *Time* magazine by Mr Ariel Sharon, the former Israeli Defence Minister, opened in New York.

Page 5

Tavaré unhappy

Chris Tavaré, the former England batsman, has asked to be released from his contract with Kent after being replaced as captain by Chris Cowdrey.

Page 27

Leader page 13

Letters: On women priests, from Lord Coggan, and others; council cuts, from Mr R. Parker Jarvis

Leading articles: Minerals, chemical warfare; water authorities

Features, pages 10-12
In defence of rate-capping, by Kenneth Baker; Ethiopia's unhappy Jews; Digby Anderson on the left's diminishing reservoir of rhetoric. Wednesday Page: Latin lib - in theory

Obituary, page 14

Mr Chester Himes, Professor Stanley Beamer

Finland: A six-page Special Report on the occasion of President Koivisto's visit to Britain

21-26

TUC chief attacks
violence of
'brick and bolt'

Violence on the miners' picket lines, "from whatever quarter", the strikers or the police, was condemned last night by Mr Norman Willis, TUC general secretary.

More than 5,000 strikers have returned to work in the past 10 days and yesterday's 920 new faces was double the previous record for a Tuesday (page 2).

The Roman Catholic bishops of England and Wales have deplored the instability and violence caused by the dispute and urged a return to negotiations (page 2).

Two miners who have been on strike for eight months spoke of their reasons for returning to work (Back page)

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The violence of "the brick and the bolt, and the petrol bomb" on striking miners' picket lines was condemned last night by Mr Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC.

Speaking at a National Union of Mineworkers' strike rally in Aberavon, West Glamorgan, he appealed to other groups of workers to back the miners to resolve the dispute could be resolved "quickly and satisfactorily", and added: "There is no other way, and certainly violence is not the way".

He delivered his criticism at the end of a second day of violence in the Yorkshire coalfield, which resulted in injuries to more than 40 police officers involved in running street battles with pickets at Flickley colliery, South Elmsall.

Four barricades were built across the main access road to the pit, confirming police fears of a militant new tactic to blockade mines where men try to break the strike.

But despite increasing tension in the coalfield, 211 Yorkshire miners defied the pickets and went back to work yesterday, and across the country 920 "new faces" reported back to the pits, bringing the total number of workers returning since November 5 to 5,111.

Mr Willis told the striking miners: "The TUC has condemned all violence, from whatever quarter it comes. We condemn police violence. There have been scenes of unprovoked police aggression which are utterly alien to the British tradition of policing by consent. And it is hypocritical in the extreme for ministers to ignore the evidence of police wrongdoing while extracting maximum propaganda value out of their

version of the ugly picket line clashes.

"I could leave it there, but I will not; for I have to say that any miner too, who resorts to violence, wounds the miners' case far more than they damage their opponents' resolve.

"Violence creates more violence and out of that is built not solidarity but despair and defeat. I have marched proudly before many miners' banners, and I know there will never be one that praises the brick, the bolt, or the petrol bomb."

"There is one thing we can never agree to: we cannot afford to mine coal to the total exhaustion of every colliery."

Mr Eaton, chairman of the board's North Yorkshire area, also confirmed that the board would not go beyond the revamped colliery review procedure already accepted by the pit deputies' union, Nascods.

"We have said we will give 'due weight' to third-party contemplation of what we are running up against. There is nothing fairer than that. I cannot think of anything that could stand instead of that."

There is no other form of words that could be engineered, because we cannot give up our right to manage the industry."

His comments clearly indicate that the TUC's hopes of a "meaningful and intelligent response from the coal board" are vain, and that Mr Willis's fears of a strike lasting many more weeks will be realized.

Accusing government ministers and the coal board of "foolishly and irresponsibly pinning all their hopes on driving enough desperate men back to work", Mr Willis said: "We need a surge back to negotiations, not a drift back to work."

In an interview with *The Times*, however, Mr Michael Eaton, chief spokesman for the board, said: "The ball is now in the NUM's court." Asked if the coal board expected any further negotiations, he answered: "Of our own volition, none."

Senior board managers expect privately at least 8,000 miners to have returned to work by next Monday, the deadline for qualifying for Christmas bonuses. But that will leave well over 100,000 pitmen on strike.

Mr Eaton is already working on a relaunch of the "back to work" campaign, aimed at holding the impetus that has built up over the past 10 days since the collapse of the latest negotiations between the NUM and the board.

however, not just because they are counter-productive but because they are wrong. But what is right and what is true is that only an agreement, reached between your union and the National Coal Board can resolve this dispute."

Accusing government ministers and the coal board of "foolishly and irresponsibly pinning all their hopes on driving enough desperate men back to work", Mr Willis said: "We need a surge back to negotiations, not a drift back to work."

In an interview with *The Times*, however, Mr Michael Eaton, chief spokesman for the board, said: "The ball is now in the NUM's court." Asked if the coal board expected any further negotiations, he answered: "Of our own volition, none."

Austin Rover drops
appeal over strike

By David Felton and Clifford Webb

Austin Rover decided last night not to press its appeal against a judge's refusal to grant an injunction ordering the engineering union to hold a ballot on the 10-day-old strike at the company's plants and instead settled for an agreed statement reached during a two-hour private High Court sitting.

Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, had indicated to the company's lawyers before the private session, that he did not want "you to dig a grave for yourself" by ordering the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers to instruct their 7,000 members at Austin Rover to return to work.

The appeal hearing did not resolve the main issue, because of the company's decision not to proceed, and union leaders were last night predicting that will now follow the AUEW example of repudiating the strike in order to avoid having their funds put at risk under the 1984 Trade Union Act.

Company lawyers had argued that the union ought to instruct its members to call off the strike. The judges' decision, given by Sir John, said: "It seems to us in the circumstances as they now exist, there is no need for injunction. The union opposes the strike."

The appeal was made against the refusal of Mr Justice Stuart-Smith to grant an injunction to the company ordering the AUEW to call off the strike pending a ballot of its members at Austin Rover. The action against the electricians' union was left on the table because the union had instructed its members to return to work.

lines at its Longbridge and Cowley plants to handle calls which it said, were flooding in from workers who want to return.

Last night Austin Rover said: "There is mounting evidence to suggest that the strike is crumbling. Yesterday another 1,000 workers voted to return, making nearly 10,000 in all.

Electricians
to accept
ballot cashBy David Felton
Labour Correspondent

The right-wing leadership of the electricians' union yesterday became the first to break ranks with the TUC's opposition to accepting government money for postal ballots and opened the way for acrimonious argument over unions' cooperation with labour legislation.

Defiance of the TUC policy, agreed at an executive meeting of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union, prompted an attempt at a later meeting of the country's second largest union to follow suit, but moderates were unable to win the necessary majority.

The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' executive voted by 5-4 to put the question of taking government funds for balloting to a ballot of its one million members but on issues requiring a change of policy at least six votes are required. The one executive member missing from yesterday's meeting could be expected to oppose taking state funds.

A decision by the electricians' union to accept government money had been expected in the union movement, although it was unclear last night whether there would be attempts to discipline the union.

Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, welcomed the union's decision. "I have no doubt that other unions will see the wisdom of ensuring that they have full democratic methods of elections in place before the electoral provisions of the Trade Union Act come into force next year."



Sir John Donaldson: No need for injunction.



Royal visitors: The Princess of Wales, patron of the National Rubella Council, at the west London family centre of Sense, the National Deaf-Blind and Rubella Association, watched children going through therapy sessions.

Meanwhile, the Prince of Wales was amused by a parrot which landed on his shoulder when he toured the Operation Raleigh flagship in Hull. Four hundred young adventurers who are to sail on "Sir Walter Raleigh" gathered at the King George dock to meet the Prince.

Hope of £1 reprieve
dashed by Thatcher

By Robin Young

While small shopkeepers, back-bench MPs, consumer spokesmen and old people's organizations competed yesterday to express their outrage at the abolition of the £1 note, the Prime Minister in the Commons effectively dashed all hopes of any further stay of execution.

There were cheers from both sides of the House of Commons when Mr Norman St John-Stevens told the Prime Minister: "If you save us from the imposition of the most impudent coin in our history, you will have the support of the entire country."

But Mrs Thatcher, who last December surprised Treasury officials by supporting the continuance of the £1 note, said: "I do not think I can offer you very much hope."

The £1m to be saved by not issuing any further £1 notes

could be better used elsewhere, she said. By the end of next year, when it is due to be withdrawn, the £1 note would have lasted "two years longer than would otherwise have been the case".

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's announcement on Monday that the paper pound must go was the culmination of a long campaign from within the Treasury to be rid of a note which since 1976 had had lower real value than the 10 shilling note had when it was abolished in 1970.

A clinching argument appears to have been that public acceptance of the £1 coin would be artificially delayed if the more familiar £1 note was retained.

To the disgruntlement of cost-conscious officialdom the public continued obstinately to prefer torn, tatty notes.

The offer was made in a confidential letter sent last week and appears to be an attempt by

Pym in
clash
over job
policyBy Anthony Bevins
Political Correspondent

Mr Francis Pym, the former Foreign Secretary, said last night that unemployment would continue to rise under the Government's present policies.

He said in the final day of the Commons debate on the Queen's Speech that Ministers had expressed deep concern about the levels of unemployment. "But the Government's action and its response is not commensurate with that concern," he said.

In a dramatic intervention, Mr John Biffen, Leader of the Commons, challenged his former Cabinet colleague to say whether he would spend any Treasury surplus on tax cuts or employment projects. Mr Pym replied sharply: "It would be right to use it for the benefit of the unemployed."

Mr Pym said: "I do not think the Government has yet measured up to the scale of the changes that are taking place."

Ministers had stuck "with notable rigidity" economic policies prepared for the 1970s - policies which had not worked - and Mr Pym said: "I believe from the outset, right from the autumn of 1979, the Government has misjudged unemployment consistently."

"Until September, we had been feeling that it may be possible to have polls in Punjab also," he said, "but recent unfortunate happenings have somehow changed the situation."

Of the 542 parliamentary constituencies, there will be no polling in 27 (14 from Assam, and 13 from Punjab). The absence of the 27 MPs is likely to hurt the Congress (I) party more than its rivals since it could expect to win more seats in both states.

The starting gun for the election will be fired officially next Tuesday, when notification will be given, but campaigning will begin immediately. "Electrification began the day Mrs Gandhi died," Mr Bhim Singh, leader of the Jammu and Kashmir Panthers party, said. It is true that many of the events since, in particular flying uras of Mrs Gandhi's ashes round the country could have been designed to enhance the sympathetic vote for Congress.

Simultaneous state elections will be held in Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. Elections will also be held in the capital of Punjab, Chandigarh, which, because it is shared with neighbouring Haryana, is not part of either, but a Union territory itself.

Wave of sympathy, page 7

Governor calls in Owen

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

The controversy over Johnson Matthey Bankers grew yesterday when it emerged that Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, Governor of the Bank of England, had written to Dr David Owen, SDP leader, offering him a private, off-the-record discussion.

The offer was made in a confidential letter sent last week and appears to be an attempt by

Kenneth Fleet, page 17

NO NEED TO
LET US
INFLUENCE YOU

Did you see the six-page special report on Swindon in last Friday's Financial Times?

If not, we'll be happy to send you a copy.

And if you like, we'll also enclose our Fact File and offer you the same help and advice which convinced, amongst others, Plessey, Logica, Blick International, THORN EMI, National Semiconductors, and Intel.

However, you might prefer to judge Swindon for yourself. Contact Douglas Smith, Industrial Adviser, Civic Offices, Swindon. Or ring Freefone Swindon Enterprise.

JOIN THE
SWINDON
ENTERPRISE

Wit and wisdom for Supermac's second debut

By Julian Haviland,
Political Editor

So the reports and anecdotes from Balliol and the Carlton Club, and from privileged visitors to Birch Grove, were all true. The sorceress, as Lord Gowrie called him yesterday, had lost none of his art or wit, and none of his political acuteness.

Aged ninety and a bit, Harold Macmillan, First Earl of Stockton, yesterday spoke in the Commons, shirked his Prime Minister's questions to take an early seat on the steps of the throne. The side galleries, filled with other strapping

Ministers under all-party pressure over Falklands

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Government yesterday came under renewed all-party pressure to reconsider its refusal to engage in negotiations with Argentina about the future of the Falklands Islands.

As Mrs Shirley Williams, president of the Social Democratic Party, and Mr George Robertson, Labour foreign affairs spokesman, returned from a weekend visit to Argentina to call for talks over a long-term settlement, Mr Cyril Townsend, Conservative MP for Bexleyheath, urged the Government to move away from the "sterile and costly" Fortress Falklands policy.

Mr Townsend, chairman of the South Atlantic Council, set up to promote better relations between Britain and Argentina, called for the restoration of diplomatic links and the resumption of talks on the Falklands issue.

Mr Townsend's remarks came after the publication of the first Gallup poll on voters' attitude to the Falklands. A total of 74 per cent of those questioned wished to restore diplomatic relations with Argentina, and only 37 per cent believed that the islands could remain permanently British.

The long-stated view of the Government, most firmly voiced by the Prime Minister, that no aspects of the islands' sovereignty can be discussed with Argentina, is expected to

receive a further rebuff next month in a report by the Tory-dominated Commons Select Committee on Foreign Affairs.

It is expected to argue that discussions on sovereignty cannot be ruled out for ever and that the failure of the Alfonso Government to make any progress on the issue could pose threats of a military takeover.

Mrs Williams and Mr Robertson met Argentine businessmen, academics, and politicians on their visit. They are to see Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, to emphasize the importance of starting negotiations.

Mr Robertson said yesterday: "We found a flexible attitude in Argentina and a genuine desire for better relations."

The democratic Government was well based, but there was a lot of nationalistic feeling on the Falklands issue.

Mr Townsend, whose views are shared by many Tory MPs, said the Gallup poll confirmed other indications that there was a growing desire to reduce spending on Fortress Falklands and to restore normal relations.

In the recent United Nations debate, Argentina obtained a large majority for a motion pressing Britain to negotiate and until the vote was taken it remained uncertain whether the EEC partners would stand by Britain.

Drive for primary teachers

A campaign to recruit more and better primary school teachers to cope with a new baby boom was launched yesterday by the Department of Education and Science with the publication of a bright new recruiting material and a video tape.

Two thousand more primary teachers would be needed by the late 1980s. Mr Bob Dunn, a junior minister at the DES, said yesterday: "We want to ensure that there is a heavy level of competition for the available places so that teaching recruits only those who are well qualified and strongly motivated for the demanding task of teaching," he said.

Unpublished department figures show the number of children entering primary school at the age of five increasing by 7,000 between 1985 and 1987. After 1987 the projections

show the number dropping back again to 555,000 entrants in 1989 and to 554,000 in 1990. The number of children starting primary school then rises dramatically to 648,000 in the year 2000.

However, those children entering primary school in the year 2000 are not born yet so the reality may be different.

But the DES expects an expansion in primary schools of 100,000 children in the 1990s.

The recruiting film, *A Class of Your Own*, and the brochure, *My Teacher*, are aimed at young people in schools who are making career choices, although Mr Dunn hoped the material would also appeal to graduates and to mature potential entrants.

Merit pay proposal

Merit pay for outstanding teachers is proposed today by Mr William Stubbs, the director

Athena launches £25,000 arts prize

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

A new painting competition with a first prize of £25,000 was announced yesterday.

The Athena Award, sponsored by the Athena poster and print company, will be Britain's most lucrative prize, beating its literary equivalents by several thousand pounds. The Booker Prize, the first to popularize artistic competitions, is worth £15,000. The Betty Trask Prize, for works of romantic literature, offers £17,500 to its winner.

Athena's closest equivalent in the visual arts world is the Turner Prize, which was awarded for the first time last week. But its £10,000 prize is available only to those established artists who are deemed to be worthy of nomination.

Lord Amman, the chairman of the board of trustees of the National Gallery, will head the award's administrative committee.

Athena are also awarding three supplementary prizes of £2,000, offering successful artists the chance to have work published by the company, and launching a new London art exhibition at the Mall Galleries where between 300 and 400 of the best works entered will be shown.

The prize is open to anyone aged between 21 and 50. There will be a £15 entrance fee. Entries must be original works in oils, water colour, gouache, air brush, pencil, or pen and ink, or any other two-dimensional medium, and must have been completed within the two years prior to the closing date, May 31, 1985.



Tactics switch to blockading

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Striking Yorkshire miners, frustrated by the police's strategy in getting working miners to the pits, have switched tactics away from mass picketing to blockading the pits.

The escalation of violence first seen two days ago when lamp-posts were torn down and barricades were put up at colliery access routes was part of a pre-planned intensification of the conflict, according to reliable sources within the coalfield.

These tactics were used again early yesterday when about 600 miners built four separate barricades on the main road leading to Frickley Colliery. The men then stoned police seeking to clear the route so that four men could be bussed in for the first time since the strike began.

Scaffolding poles were taken from a building site to build one barrier and at another barrier garden seats taken from the local social centre park were used to bar the path of the working miners. A considerable police force was deployed, including mounted officers, but they had to use a back road to get through.

Elsewhere in South Yorkshire, a lamp-post was pulled down outside Thurcroft, colliery and timber and stone barricades were put up. A

Arrests reach 7,658

By a Staff Reporter

A total of 7,658 arrests were made in the miners' dispute between March 13 and November 8, the Home Office said yesterday. Of 8,194 charges, more than half relate to public order offences and obstructing the police. The figures are:

Public Order Act, 1986 Part 5, 3,964 arrests; other miners, 1,022

arrests; other miners, 1,022

Hume and bishops deplore strike strife

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Roman Catholic bishops of England and Wales, led by Cardinal Basil Hume, yesterday deplored the atmosphere of instability and violence arising from the miners' strike, which they said was gravely damaging to the morale of the community.

In their first utterance of the issue, they said in a statement: "We believe it is our right and duty to urge all involved in this tragic dispute to seek a swift return to the negotiating table... A fight to the finish can only bring disaster to all concerned."

The statement came in the course of their half-yearly meeting in London after they discussed in private the evidence of growing violence between police and pickets.

"In the mining areas themselves, the 'creeping return' to work seems to have increased the bitter divisions now experienced in traditionally close-knit communities. This adds urgency to the need for negotiations."

The bishops said the industrial relations should not be viewed as a trial of strength, but guided by fundamental moral principles. "No matter how deeply feelings may be aroused, in normal circumstances such

Money to be earned before Christmas by miners returning to work by next Monday

| | Power Loader | Underground worker | Surface craftsman | Surface worker |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Weekly wage (5 wks) | £61.50 | £52.00 | £47.50 | £47.50 |
| Holiday pay (12½ days) | 11.75 | 11.75 | 11.75 | 11.75 |
| Statutory and colliery rest days | 325.75 | 282.50 | 273.75 | 235.25 |
| Service bonus (max) | 130.30 | 105.00 | 103.50 | 94.10 |
| Gross pay | 1,189.30 | 974.25 | 1,012.50 | 881.60 |

Source: NCB figures based on maximum available for top grade workers in North-east coalfields.

Derbyshire cash cannot be seized

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Sequestrators appointed to seize the assets of the National Union of Miners agreed yesterday that they could not touch funds totalling nearly £750,000 belonging to the Derbyshire area of the union.

They told the High Court in Dublin, which last week granted them an injunction freezing the NUM's £2,750,000 account, that they accepted that the Derbyshire miners' funds did not qualify for seizure and were not a target.

The sequestration order applies only to national funds and the Derbyshire miners' union is registered separately.

On Monday, Mr Justice Donald Barrington at the High Court in Dublin extended a temporary injunction freezing £2.7m of assets traced to Dublin bank account by the British sequestrators.

He said that the money should remain frozen pending a full hearing on December 10 of the case brought by the sequestrators. On November 4, the Dublin judge granted a temporary injunction freezing the money and, two days later, he rejected an application made by lawyers acting for the union to set aside his order.

The order will prevent Bank of Ireland Finance from disposing of the money which was transferred in an attempt to avoid sequestration. A sum of more than £5m has already been moved on from Dublin to the United States.

The wrangle over sequestration, which comes after the union's refusal to pay a £200,000 fine imposed for contempt of court, is one of many legal actions that have accumulated since the strike began last March.

Several court actions are pending after rulings that the strike is unlawful in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, North Wales, the North-West and the Midlands.

Earlier this month, a group of 16 working miners served writs starting legal action against Mr Arthur Scargill, the NUM president, and 24 members of the union's national executive committee to make them personally liable for the 200,000 contempt of court fine.

In Yorkshire, Mr Robert Taylor and Mr Kenneth Foulstone, the miners who obtained injunctions against the national and local area unions and their officials to stop them declaring the strike official, have started proceedings for the appointment of a receiver.

The miners, whose action led to the contempt proceedings and the sequestration order, want a receiver to take over the running of the union's funds and replace the five area trustees, a declaration that the five have acted in breach of trust, and an injunction stopping the use of union funds for the "support, promotion, and encouragement" of an illegal strike. Their application is expected to be heard in the High Court on Monday.

In the tail end of another action last July, when a judge ruled that the NUM rule change introducing so-called "star chamber" disciplinary measures was illegal, the High Court has ordered Mr Scargill and Mr Heathfield personally to pay a £5,706 legal bill arising from the court action. If they refuse, they could face bailiffs or an attachment of earnings order.

Leading article, page 13

Havers named over IRA suspect leak

The Attorney General, Sir Michael Havers, was named yesterday as the person who may have helped an IRA woman suspect bomber to escape arrest.

Sir Michael probably leaked the news that a warrant had been issued for her arrest, the Irish Opposition leader, Mr Charles Haughey, said.

He said in the Dail: "All the indications are that this story was handed to *The Sunday Times* by someone high up in British government circles, probably the Attorney General himself, for whatever motive."

The Irish Justice Minister, Mr Michael Noonan, was asked to give full details of last week's bungle when the suspected bomber, Miss Evelyn Glenholmes, vanished after warrants from Scotland Yard arrived in Dublin.

Mr Haughey claimed the story was planted in *The Sunday Times* to affect the outcome of the forthcoming Anglo-Irish summit.

He said that the statement by *The Sunday Times* editor, Mr Andrew Neil, in a statement last night:

"Conspiracy theories may hold a special appeal for Mr Charles Haughey, but he does not explain the *Sunday Times* story by Evelyn Glenholmes," was untrue.

Mr Neil, defending publication, indicated the story was cleared by the highest authority in the British Government.

Mr Haughey asked: "If so was it something to do with the summit? Was it to create a

£1.7m food subsidy for MPs

By Our Political Correspondent

Commons catering for MPs, staff and journalists cost the taxpayer £1,775,000 last year, according to accounts published yesterday.

The House of Commons Refreshment Department reported last July that it had made a "gross profit" of £383,243, which was reduced to an "operating surplus" of £175,271 after expenditure on replacement silverware - at a cost of £54,000 - and kitchen equipment.

But the full extent of the Treasury subsidy for Commons catering was revealed only yesterday, with the publication of the cost of 234 staff employed in Westminster's kitchens, cafeteria's, dining rooms and bars.

The Refreshment Department continues to receive other services free of charge, including accommodation, furniture, gas, electricity and water supplies.

Newt colonies reprieved

Two of Britain's largest known colonies of the declining great-crested newt have won a reprieve, their landlord, the Blue Circle Cement Company in Gravesend, announced yesterday.

One of two chalk pits in north Kent, thought to contain 3,000 newts each, is to be fenced off for protection, and the other, which was to be filled in as part of a reclamation scheme, will be allowed to stand for two years while naturalists remove the newts to nearby ponds.

Licence decision

The Government has decided against reintroducing car radio licences, Mr Giles Shaw, Minister of State at the Home Office said yesterday. The possibility of advertising on the BBC was unlikely to be raised in talks on the new level of the television licence next year he said.

Correction

A Special Report on the University of Newcastle Medical School (November 6) stated that the architects chose not to include a car park. The architects, Robert Mathew, Johnson-Marshall and Partners, say car parking facilities, mostly under cover, where provided in accordance with the university brief and the requirements of the local planning officer.

Labour backing sought for private cooperative

From Ronald Faux, Glasgow

The Labour group on Glasgow City Council will today be asked to support council tenants in Possil, the city's most socially deprived area, who have formed a private housing cooperative through which they hope to hold their homes with £1 shares.

The cooperative members claim that the only way to get their leaking, run-down property repaired is by becoming part of the private sector. The tenants propose that they should take over letting and repair of their houses from the

cooperative.

Inspectors Peter Barnes, of Norfolk police, said: "At the moment we do not know the cause, the motive, or the reason."

The two shot dead are Alan Sanford, aged 38, of St Leger, and Margaret Stanners, aged 55, Miss Stanners' mother, of Main Road, High Wycombe.

Miss Stanners, aged 34, has gunshot wounds to the head.

Two die in triple shooting

Detectives were last night waiting to interview Lesley Stanners who is critically ill in Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, after a triple shooting.

The two shot dead are Alan

Sanford, aged 38, of St Leger,

and Margaret Stanners, aged 55, Miss Stanners' mother, of Main Road, High Wycombe.



Bettaney 'told KGB about planned operation against Soviet suspect'

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Michael Bettaney, the MI5 officer convicted of offering to spy for the Soviet Union, spiced his approach to the KGB by giving details of an impending operation by the security service against a Soviet suspect in Britain, the Court of Appeal was told yesterday.

Further details of the case against Bettaney were disclosed as he appealed against his conviction which resulted in a prison sentence last April of 23 years. He had faced 10 charges under the Official Secrets Act. After a hearing lasting more than three hours the court rejected his appeal.

The warning to the KGB was disclosed as Mr Michael Mansfield, for Bettaney, argued that the Lord Chief Justice in his summing up at the trial had not asked the jury to consider the nature of the information involved and whether it was prejudicial to the safety and interests of the state.

The Court of Appeal was also told, in the second strand of the appeal, which challenged the use of jury vetting, that a check on the potential jury for the

explained that for ideological reasons I had decided to offer my services as a source of classified information to the KGB.

Several hundred people, forming the panel for the case and others, were checked by Special Branch and other officers. Mr Kenneth Richardson, for the Crown, said yesterday that two of the five were called to try Bettaney and asked to stand by.

Bettaney was not present for yesterday's hearing, which had been intended originally to examine leave to appeal. However, the court decided in the event to treat the proceedings as a full appeal hearing.

Yesterday, part of Bettaney's interview with the police after his arrest last year was disclosed in open court for the first time.

Lord Justice Lawson, presiding, read out portions of the interview with Det Sup Peter Westcott, Special Branch, in which Bettaney said he approached the KGB because of

He said: "I was offering to supply the KGB with classified information. In the first letter I

Campaign to help children of disabled

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Children as young as four were having to spend hours a day caring for disabled relatives because home helps, home nursing and other services were not available when needed, the Association of Carers said yesterday.

Children were missing out at school and older children were unable to take jobs because community care services were inadequate, the association said as it launched a campaign for better services at a press conference in London.

Mr Jack Ashley, Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent South, said: "When we have young girls aged five and nine feeding and dressing and taking to the lavatory disabled parents and we have a boy aged 11 changing his mother's sanitary towel during her periods, we have a stain on British society and a scandal."

Disabled parents, often single, were scared to speak out about what they were having to ask their children to do, for fear the children would be taken into care.

The association estimated that between 5,000 and 10,000 children aged under 18 were having to care for disabled relatives. "We have heard of children as young as four years old who are helping handicapped parents to dress, wash and use the toilet, as well as undertaking shopping and housework", a spokesman said.

"This is, we believe, the

Increase in second divorces

By a Staff Reporter

More people are getting divorced for the second time, although there are signs that the overall divorce rate, and the average length of a marriage which ends in divorce, have stabilised since reaching record figures in 1980.

There were 147,479 divorces made absolute last year, half a per cent more than the previous year.

Last year's figure is two-and-a-half the number in 1970, the year before the Divorce Reform Act, 1969, came into effect. Last year, 12 of every 1,000 married people divorced.

The overall stability, however, masks a rise in the number of people divorcing for at least the second time. Last year 31,308 couples who divorced had at least one partner who had gone through at least one previous divorce, compared with 25,411 in 1980.

Figures from the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys show that the median duration of marriages ending in divorce has remained unchanged since 1980 at just over 10 years.

Fewer marriages in the last decade and changes in the population's age structure have led to a 4 per cent increase in divorces among people aged over 35. Among people aged under 35, a total of 3 per cent fewer husbands and 2 per cent fewer wives were divorced last year.

Two guilty over paedophile magazine article

Sunday trading report backs change in law

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Two leading members of the Paedophile Information Exchange were found guilty at the Central Criminal Court yesterday of sending an indecent magazine article through the post.

David Joy, aged 42, and Peter Bremner, aged 44, were convicted after the jury had considered the verdicts for six hours. Joy was also convicted of publishing an obscene article in PIE's magazine, *Contact*.

Both were acquitted of inciting sexual intercourse and buggery with children under 16, and of inciting indecent assault.

Joy, a former teacher of Russell Street, Loughborough, Leicestershire, and Bremner, aged 44, a Doctor of Philosophy, of Upper Clapton Road, Clapton, east London, will be sentenced today. They were remanded in custody.

Fowler rejects doctor's cot deaths claim

Claims by a Home Office pathologist that most cot deaths are due to parents unintentionally smothering their children were rejected yesterday by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services.

"There is no evidence to support the view that smothering is the cause of the majority of cot deaths", he said in a Commons reply. "I deplore any unsubstantiated allegations which might give rise to this impression."

His comments came after Dr Donald Wayne last week told the inquest on Adam Bithell, the fourth child his parents had lost in a cot death, that he believed the majority of such deaths were due to suffocation. His views were rejected by specialists.

Mr Fowler said that he was expecting later this month the final report of a three-year study into 980 child deaths. The study is believed to show that up to 300 cot deaths a year are preventable by better training of doctors and parents.

Levi Kemp, aged three, and his sister, Chantel, aged one, died in their bedroom as fire swept their home in Bushbury Lane, Wolverhampton, yesterday.

Child in need: David Pinder with his mother yesterday.

£90,000 plea for ill baby

Offenders at the Youth Custody Centre at Everthorpe, north Humberside, have been helping the parents of a boy aged five months to raise £90,000 to take him to the United States for a liver transplant.

Doctors have told Mr and Mrs Alan Pinder, of Beck Road, Everthorpe, that only a transplant could save the life of their baby, David, who was born with no bile ducts in his liver.

David's father, aged 29, said that his son had two operations at Leeds General Infirmary, which were unsuccessful. So far nearly £4,000 has been promised for the appeal.

Children die

Computer breakdown and error are blamed for Blyth rescue delay



Voyagers' homecoming: Eric Blunn (left) with his wife, Peggy, daughter Elaine, aged 12, and son, Anthony, aged four; and Chay Blyth (right) being welcomed by his daughter Samantha, aged 17, and his wife, Maureen, at Heathrow airport yesterday on their return from Santiago, Chile, after being rescued off Cape Horn (Photograph: Chris Harris).



Voyagers' homecoming: Eric Blunn (left) with his wife, Peggy, daughter Elaine, aged 12, and son, Anthony, aged four; and Chay Blyth (right) being welcomed by his daughter Samantha, aged 17, and his wife, Maureen, at Heathrow airport yesterday on their return from Santiago, Chile, after being rescued off Cape Horn (Photograph: Chris Harris).

By David Nicholson-Lord

Mr Chay Blyth and his crewman, Mr Eric Blunn, were rescued with their families at Heathrow airport yesterday after last week's disaster off Cape Horn which cost them their boat and nearly lost their lives. Both said they would never go around the Cape again.

Mr Blunn, aged 44, said: "We have had a good crack at the Cape."

Mr Blunn, aged 38, said he had "cracked up" when he saw a photograph of his family floating in the water among the wreckage.

It emerged yesterday that computer breakdown and human error were responsible for the nine-hour delay in alerting rescue services to the capsizing of Mr Blyth's trimaran Beaufighter II in hurricane-force winds.

Further details came to light

of how the Argos satellite-linked distress warning system, regarded since its introduction five years ago as an important contribution to international yachting safety, failed to respond to Beebeater's signal.

Mr Blyth and his sponsors, Beebeater Ltd, have said they are "very unhappy" with the delay in response from the system's control centre in Toulouse. The errors will also

worry sponsors and competitors in long-distance yacht races, where the use of an Argos transponder is fast becoming obligatory.

The system operates via Argos weather satellites, making up to 10 "passes" a day, which pick up the signal from the transponder on the boat.

The signal is in turn picked up by relay stations, fed to a "filtering" centre in Washington and then on to the Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales at Toulouse where it is "decoded". Beebeater's signal came in overnight, and although it was

received at 0100 GMT, according to details supplied to *The Times* it was not processed until 0630 because of computer breakdown.

Instead of immediately telephoning the police in London, as laid down in emergency procedures, the French operator sent a telex to the London offices of Beebeater, apparently

under the impression that it would be open at 7am French time. The Falmouth coastguard was not alerted until 9.30am.

Onslaught on US computer market

British manufacturers of microcomputers for businesses, schools, and universities are preparing to launch their products in the United States (our Science Editor writes).

Some of the new equipment and developments in computer

software were unveiled yesterday at Comdex, the computer exhibition at Olympia, west London.

One was a demonstration of

the Husky handheld computer, with the capacity of a desk top

microcomputer, which the

Army and RAF use to check

missiles.

Another produced by Brain-

storm, Computer Systems using

Acorn's

Torch

computer,

designed for businessmen, has

been tested for forecasting the

weather and gold price rises.

Violence has become official policy for many in the traditionally pacifist animal rights movement.

Mr Ronnie Lee, official spokesman for the group, said from his base in Putney, southwest London: "There may be circumstances where you cannot save the animals unless force or violence yourself."

Animal protest gun threat

certain circumstances.

Mr Ronnie Lee, official spokesman for the group, said from his base in Putney, southwest London: "There may be circumstances where you cannot save the animals unless force or violence yourself."

The gas people—investing in tomorrow's world today

The fact that gas is such good value makes it today's most popular fuel in British homes—and a powerful and growing force in industry, too.

But the system of underground pipelines needed to bring this clean, controllable fuel to homes, factories and offices all over Britain is largely taken for granted.

It represents a massive national investment.

To replace the 150,000 miles of mains and service pipes into customers' homes, for example, would cost some £12 billion.

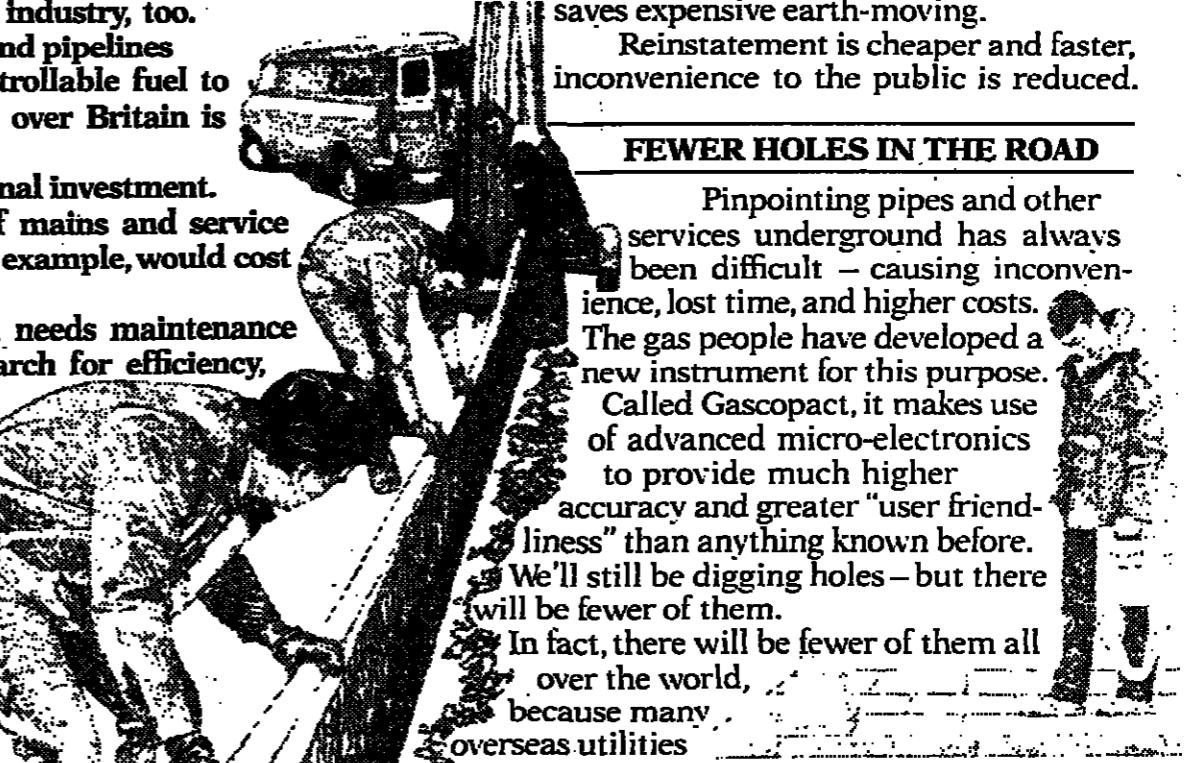
Naturally, the mains system needs maintenance—and the gas people, in the search for efficiency, have developed many ingenious ways of laying new mains and of minimising the cost and inconvenience of repairing and replacing existing pipes as the need arises.

This essential work provides thousands of jobs for British workers—and first-class opportunities for British firms.

£1,500 MILLION PROGRAMME FOR BRITAIN'S GAS MAINS

Over the last seven years, more than 20,000 miles of mains have been laid and renewed, at a total cost of over £1,500 million.

And the carefully phased



programme to keep Britain's gas distribution system in good order continues, alongside further extensions to the system.

The next five years or so will see further massive investment in maintenance and extension by British Gas on their customers' behalf.

As everybody knows, to repair a gas main, you usually have to dig a hole in the road.

The gas people dug half a million trenches last year and moved 40 million tons of earth. Now, new technology has been devised to enable pipes to be laid or replaced without trenching—using mechanical moles or techniques for inserting new mains inside old ones.

The gas people dug half a million trenches last year and moved 40 million tons of earth. Now, new technology has been devised to enable pipes to be laid or replaced without trenching—using mechanical moles or techniques for inserting new mains inside old ones.

HOW THE GAS PEOPLE'S NEW VANS SNIFF OUT TROUBLE

In parallel with our far-reaching mains renewal programme, we are using increasingly sophisticated technology for detecting early signs of possible trouble in the distribution system.

For example, special patrol vans carry ultra-sensitive detection equipment, capable of identifying minute quantities of gas escaping from damaged pipes—in concentrations far below the level at which they could be detected by smell. All this work is designed to make the nation's gas system even safer as well as more efficient for our rapidly increasing number of customers—more than 250,000 extra last year, and almost 3 million more over the past decade or so.

These plans for tomorrow are only possible because the profits British Gas creates today are all ploughed back into the business.



Britain's got a wonderfuel future!

Gas

PARLIAMENT November 13 1984

Callaghan plan for ending coal strike

THE ECONOMY

It was clear that with the bulk of the year gone investment was likely to have risen by 7½ per cent, even higher than expected. Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer said on the final day of the Queen's Speech that the Queen's speech outlined the Government's legislative proposals.

In a debate on the economy Mr Lawson told MPs that in last year's autumn statement he had forecast that investment would rise by 4 per cent in the current year. The Opposition had then cast doubt on his forecast.

Tony MPs cheered when Mr Lawson said investment was likely to be up not by that 4 per cent figure but by 7½ per cent.

Mr Roy Hattersley, chief Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs, said that high unemployment was an integral part of the Government's economic strategy.

He moved an Opposition amendment regretting that the speech reaffirmed policies which had already done severe damage to the British economy and would hold back the prospects of economic recovery in the future.

The Chancellor said yesterday that they would not worry too much about North Sea oil running out as it would certainly see out its active life. They may be true, but North Sea oil would not last out for the life of this year's school leavers, 15,000 of whom were still unemployed.

He suggested that Mr Lawson had meant that North Sea oil revenues would last the life of the Government and that was his real concern and that his policies would be cushioned by that unique benefit.

But even with 5½ of such revenues, the Government both anticipated and planned for a permanent reservoir of three million unemployed.

Mr Lawson used that pool as a sort of incomes policy to hold down the total wage bill and hoped to use it to emasculate the trade unions.

The Chancellor would improve his reputation if he honestly admitted that the Government did not anticipate any reduction in unemployment in the foreseeable future.

The best way to increase employment and reduce unemployment was by spending whatever funds were available in the public sector, particularly in capital programmes. He was not suggesting they could spend, spend indefinitely down to zero unemployment. But other countries had demonstrated that, by prudent investment in capital works, unemployment would certainly be reduced.

The Institute of Fiscal Studies and the London Business School both agreed that £1b spent on public works would create six times more jobs than £1b used to reduce taxation. No reputable economist chose to argue with that. But some disreputable politicians said they would rather give it away.

The Chancellor was determined to use any surplus to cut direct taxation. How could he claim that his prime objective, or even his serious intention, was to reduce unemployment?

He could understand the political reasons for being determined to make some cuts in taxation. The Government was twice elected on

The Plan for Coal needed:

Companies had raised £50,000 or less. Sixty per cent had raised between £50,000 and £250,000 and a few raised £1m or more.

Particularly encouraging was the fact that well over half the total investment, at least £41m, had gone to young or very young start-up companies. The rest had gone to more mature, but still small companies.

The full results of a survey of the scheme would be published shortly.

The importance of direct ownership had been a constant theme. Interest in share ownership was growing, beyond the employees of major companies and small firms. Tesco had handled a million or more telephone calls requesting information on sales.

In 1979, there had been fewer than 30 profit-sharing schemes in the whole of British industry but today there were 788 with many more planned, and since 1979, more than 500,000 employees had benefited.

This had created a new set of attitudes, far removed from the "them and us" attitude which had bedevilled the country for too long. It led to better motivation, higher profits, faster expansion and more jobs.

It was a long-term policy but there was no short cut.

Mr James Callaghan (Cardiff South and Penarth, Lab), the former Prime Minister, said there was a gloomy long-term prospect for the country based on a steady decline of the long-term secular decline of the economy, it would sink into a gentle, shabby, penury, in the next 20 years.

The Government should change policy to get higher production and use its international influence to achieve the same. They must follow policies in trade and aid which would enable debtor countries to end their foreign earnings deficit.

There had been mishandling of the miners' strike. Both sides now said negotiations were at an end. It was taught (the said) the essence of negotiation was to carry your case right to the point you could go no further, to recognize when you have got all you can bring out of your opponents, to leave yourself a way out, so at the end you can settle honourably and live to fight another day.

I do not think either side in the present dispute gets high marks on these tests, which were true when I was young.

I can understand Mr Scargill's pride in miners, even when it leads him wrongly to fail to condemn acts of violence and intimidation.

The Government had proposed today the very policies that were tried before when his party was in government – tried and found wanting – tested and failed.

Our policies (he said) have been shown to lead to growth, as we always said they would. We said we would bring inflation down, and we did. We said lower taxes would lead to growth and it has. We said

the Government's policies were designed to facilitate the creation of wealth and jobs. The first year of the expanded business expansion scheme 1983-84 was most encouraging.

The Government should make clear that the offer of large redundancy payments was not enough to revive the communities where a pit closure could bring disaster. There should be cast-iron guarantees about programmes replacing old pits with new.

The Plan for Coal needed:

to maintain the life of their villages and their communities.

Two steps were needed: one by the Government and the other by the miners and other miners must change their tune, and acknowledge the value of the men on strike as much as they acknowledge the value of those at work. Both were equally deserving. He valued them both.

The Government had misjudged unemployment consistently. He believed it would go on rising and so did businessmen. The Government's response to it was not commensurate with the concern expressed in the Queen's Speech.

On overseas aid the Government was making a good effort if it did not increase its budget with the world in its present unstable state. He would like to see the diplomatic service strengthened.

Mr Roy Jenkins (Glasgow, Hillhead, SDP) said there should be a coordinated European expansion to offset the US-slam. Britain could take the lead. Further reduction in the PSBR was a totally inappropriate aim. Britain's PSBR was very low by international standards and the total weight of public debt was very low by historic standards.

Any cut in real terms of the measure total of overseas aid would be unacceptable, given that they were trying to deal with the problem of old pits with new.

The Plan for Coal needed:

to maintain the life of their

villages and their communities.

Mr Richard Douglas (Dunfermline West, Lab) said the difference in the cost of the project now was about £700m.

Mr Heseltine replied that he had a responsibility to update the defence programme annually. It was being carried out along the lines established under previous governments. If anything, he had tended to try to bring forward the updating announcements of Trident when possible.

In view of the interest of the Public Account Committee and the Select Committee on Defence he was trying to see if he could bring forward the updating of the latest review which was in the last stages of completion.

Mr David Heathcoat-Amory (Wells, Somerset) said that new technology was changing defence and it was important constantly to review the Trident system with a view to getting value for money. Would Mr Heseltine assure MPs that other nuclear weapons were kept under examination to see if they would offer an adequate deterrent at a lower cost?

Mr Heseltine: If we felt there was an alternative to a result of changing technology we and any government would have considered that.

But it would be misleading to

present that the Government had knowledge of some new technology

developed now which called for the sort of review suggested.

Mr Richard Douglas (Dunfermline West, Lab) said the difference in the cost of the project now was about £700m.

Mr Heseltine replied that he had a responsibility to update the defence programme annually. It was being carried out along the lines established under previous governments. If anything, he had tended to try to bring forward the updating announcements of Trident when possible.

In view of the interest of the Public Account Committee and the Select Committee on Defence he was trying to see if he could bring forward the updating of the latest review which was in the last stages of completion.

Mr David Heathcoat-Amory (Wells, Somerset) said that new technology was changing defence and it was important constantly to review the Trident system with a view to getting value for money. Would Mr Heseltine assure MPs that other nuclear weapons were kept under examination to see if they would offer an adequate deterrent at a lower cost?

Mr Heseltine: If we felt there was an alternative to a result of changing technology we and any government would have considered that.

But it would be misleading to

present that the Government had knowledge of some new technology

developed now which called for the sort of review suggested.

Mr Richard Douglas (Dunfermline West, Lab) said the difference in the cost of the project now was about £700m.

Mr Heseltine replied that he had a responsibility to update the defence programme annually. It was being carried out along the lines established under previous governments. If anything, he had tended to try to bring forward the updating announcements of Trident when possible.

In view of the interest of the Public Account Committee and the Select Committee on Defence he was trying to see if he could bring forward the updating of the latest review which was in the last stages of completion.

Mr David Heathcoat-Amory (Wells, Somerset) said that new technology was changing defence and it was important constantly to review the Trident system with a view to getting value for money. Would Mr Heseltine assure MPs that other nuclear weapons were kept under examination to see if they would offer an adequate deterrent at a lower cost?

Mr Heseltine: If we felt there was an alternative to a result of changing technology we and any government would have considered that.

But it would be misleading to

present that the Government had knowledge of some new technology

developed now which called for the sort of review suggested.

Mr Richard Douglas (Dunfermline West, Lab) said the difference in the cost of the project now was about £700m.

Mr Heseltine replied that he had a responsibility to update the defence programme annually. It was being carried out along the lines established under previous governments. If anything, he had tended to try to bring forward the updating announcements of Trident when possible.

In view of the interest of the Public Account Committee and the Select Committee on Defence he was trying to see if he could bring forward the updating of the latest review which was in the last stages of completion.

Mr David Heathcoat-Amory (Wells, Somerset) said that new technology was changing defence and it was important constantly to review the Trident system with a view to getting value for money. Would Mr Heseltine assure MPs that other nuclear weapons were kept under examination to see if they would offer an adequate deterrent at a lower cost?

Mr Heseltine: If we felt there was an alternative to a result of changing technology we and any government would have considered that.

But it would be misleading to

present that the Government had knowledge of some new technology

developed now which called for the sort of review suggested.

Mr Richard Douglas (Dunfermline West, Lab) said the difference in the cost of the project now was about £700m.

Mr Heseltine replied that he had a responsibility to update the defence programme annually. It was being carried out along the lines established under previous governments. If anything, he had tended to try to bring forward the updating announcements of Trident when possible.

In view of the interest of the Public Account Committee and the Select Committee on Defence he was trying to see if he could bring forward the updating of the latest review which was in the last stages of completion.

Mr David Heathcoat-Amory (Wells, Somerset) said that new technology was changing defence and it was important constantly to review the Trident system with a view to getting value for money. Would Mr Heseltine assure MPs that other nuclear weapons were kept under examination to see if they would offer an adequate deterrent at a lower cost?

Mr Heseltine: If we felt there was an alternative to a result of changing technology we and any government would have considered that.

But it would be misleading to

present that the Government had knowledge of some new technology

developed now which called for the sort of review suggested.

Mr Richard Douglas (Dunfermline West, Lab) said the difference in the cost of the project now was about £700m.

Mr Heseltine replied that he had a responsibility to update the defence programme annually. It was being carried out along the lines established under previous governments. If anything, he had tended to try to bring forward the updating announcements of Trident when possible.

In view of the interest of the Public Account Committee and the Select Committee on Defence he was trying to see if he could bring forward the updating of the latest review which was in the last stages of completion.

Mr David Heathcoat-Amory (Wells, Somerset) said that new technology was changing defence and it was important constantly to review the Trident system with a view to getting value for money. Would Mr Heseltine assure MPs that other nuclear weapons were kept under examination to see if they would offer an adequate deterrent at a lower cost?

Mr Heseltine: If we felt there was an alternative to a result of changing technology we and any government would have considered that.

But it would be misleading to

present that the Government had knowledge of some new technology

developed now which called for the sort of review suggested.

Mr Richard Douglas (Dunfermline West, Lab) said the difference in the cost of the project now was about £700m.

Mr Heseltine replied that he had a responsibility to update the defence programme annually. It was being carried out along the lines established under previous governments. If anything, he had tended to try to bring forward the updating announcements of Trident when possible.

In view of the interest of the Public Account Committee and the Select Committee on Defence he was trying to see if he could bring forward the updating of the latest review which was in the last stages of completion.

Mr David Heathcoat-Amory (Wells, Somerset) said that new technology was changing defence and it was important constantly to review the Trident system with a view to getting value for money. Would Mr Heseltine assure MPs that other nuclear weapons were kept under examination to see if they would offer an adequate deterrent at a lower cost?

Mr Heseltine: If we felt there was an alternative to a result of changing technology we and any government would have considered that.

But it would be misleading to

present that the Government had knowledge of some new technology

developed now which called for the sort of review suggested.

Mr Richard Douglas (Dunfermline West, Lab) said the difference in the cost of the project now was about £700m.

Mr Heseltine replied that he had a responsibility to update the defence programme annually. It was being carried out along the lines established under previous governments. If anything, he had tended to try to bring forward the updating announcements of Trident when possible.

In view of the interest of the Public Account Committee and the Select Committee on Defence he was trying to see if he could bring forward the updating of the latest review which was in the last stages of completion.

Mr David Heathcoat-Amory (Wells, Somerset) said that new technology was changing defence and it was important constantly to review the Trident system with a view to getting value for money. Would Mr Heseltine assure MPs that other nuclear weapons were kept under examination to see if they would offer an adequate deterrent at a lower cost?

Mr Heseltine: If we felt there was an alternative to a result of changing technology we and any government would have considered that.

But it would be misleading to

present that the Government had knowledge of some new technology

developed now which called for the sort of review suggested.

Mr Richard Douglas (Dunfermline West, Lab) said the difference in the cost of the project now was about £700m.

Mr Heseltine replied that he had a responsibility to update the defence programme annually. It was being carried out along the lines established under previous governments. If anything, he had tended to try to bring forward the updating announcements of Trident when possible.

In view of the interest of the Public Account Committee and the Select Committee on Defence he was trying to see if he could bring forward the updating of the latest review which was in the last stages of completion.

Mr David Heathcoat-Amory (Wells, Somerset) said that new technology was changing defence and it was important constantly to review the Trident system with a view to getting value for money. Would Mr Heseltine assure MPs that other nuclear weapons were kept under examination to see if they would offer an adequate deterrent at a lower cost?

Mr Heseltine: If we felt there was an alternative to a result of changing technology we and any government would have considered that.

But it would be misleading to

present that the Government had knowledge of some new technology

developed now which called for the sort of review suggested.

Mr Richard Douglas (Dunfermline West, Lab) said the difference in the cost of the project now was about £700m.

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

President Mauno Koivisto of Finland, who is paying an official visit to Britain this week, is an unusual head of state. His style is unpretentious. His smile comes readily, even on occasion taking the form of a friendly grin. His conversation is relaxed. One would never mistake him for a hard-pressed business executive.

This is a true reflection of the man. It is also the deliberate act of the politician. He has seen it as his role to take the drama out of the presidency, as he indicated in his interview with me in Helsinki which is published in *The Times Special Supplement* on Finland today.

He succeeded as President a man who had held the office for a quarter of a century and who did more than any other person to determine Finland's position in the postwar world.

In his rugged way President Kekkonen performed a historic service for the country. He recognized that the bleak logic of geography required Finland to establish a close relationship with the Soviet Union if it was to preserve its freedom. So he devoted himself to winning the confidence of successive Soviet leaders.

In his way he steered Finland through a number of crises. But his personal style bred tensions within the country. He created the impression that Finnish security hung by a thread, and that it depended upon his continued presence in office. So he fostered an atmosphere of insecurity at the same time as he safeguarded the country's freedom.

Change of style, same policy

President Koivisto has changed the style while maintaining the policy. This was the second time I had been to Helsinki since he took over, and on each occasion the political mood has been more relaxed than in the past.

That may be attributed partly to a sense of relief that the post-Kekkonen period has passed off without any tumult. But there is more to it than that. Whereas stable relations with the Soviet Union were made to seem a personal achievement under President Kekkonen, they now look to be a fact of life under President Koivisto.

He has done this by playing down his own role. When he said to me that he had been trying to "develop those traits in our constitution that have something to do with the parliamentary system" he was not uttering a political cliché.

Finland is a country, in this respect like France, with a directly elected, politically active President, and a government based upon Parliament. Dr Koivisto was meaning that he had been deliberately accepting a larger part to the Government within this system.

To play down the role of the presidency in this way is something that only a very popular President could afford to do. But it is in the national interest at this stage in Finland's history.

It reduces the personal element in Finnish foreign policy and thereby emphasizes the truth that the substance of this policy will not change whoever is president, which must strengthen the country's security.

It also removes the conspiratorial factor from Finnish politics. President Kekkonen not only used to intervene frequently in Finnish politics, but also sometimes gave the impression that to oppose him might put the country's security in jeopardy. This encouraged the atmosphere of a political court, in which it was critical to be in the President's favour. Nothing of that sort happens under President Koivisto.

In the mainstream of development

Yet despite this transformation in style, the basic policy remains unchanged. It has to. Finland continues to move economically more and more into the mainstream of West European development. Its recent economic performance is in most respects an example to Britain.

In internal politics Finland has remained a West European democracy.

But the diplomatic constraints under which Finnish government has to be conducted were evident from President Koivisto's refusal to condemn the Soviet Union over Afghanistan while condemning the United States over Grenada.

He has accepted these constraints, recognizing the realities that geography has imposed upon Finland. It will always have to be careful of its relationship with the Soviet Union. But President Koivisto is exercising that care in a way that impinges no more than is necessary upon Finnish affairs.



Guard of honour: President Koivisto of Finland inspecting the RAF Regiment at Heathrow airport yesterday at the start of his official visit to Britain.

Svetlana tracked down in Moscow

From Richard Owen
Moscow

Svetlana in the protective company of the KGB, but disappointed, by a brisk "no comment".

The return of Svetlana, aged 58, and her 13-year-old American-born daughter Olga, was announced nearly two weeks ago, ended yesterday outside the pink, *fin de siècle* facade of the Sovietskaya Hotel after she had been spotted by an American television crew.

To the puzzlement of Russians, Western correspondents descended on the hotel, to be rewarded with a glimpse of Svetlana in the protective company of the KGB, but disappointed, by a brisk "no comment".

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

As the price of her forgiveness Svetlana Alliluyeva would give a press conference to reveal the truth about her 17 "missing years" in the West. But then came reports that Josif and Ekaterina disagreed with their mother's decision to bring Olga,

defecting in 1967, and conferred citizenship on Olga.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a geologist.

It was said that Svetlana and her daughter were staying at a dacha with her two Russian-born children - by previous marriages: Josif, a cardiologist, and Ekaterina, a ge

Cautious Hawke pledges continued growth and more for young and old

From Tony Dubouin, Melbourne

Mr Bob Hawke, the Australian Prime Minister, promised "growth, equality and peace" if the Labour government were reelected on December 1. He was making his policy speech, which contained no costly promises, but relied heavily on Labour's record over the past 20 months.

The 45-minute speech, delivered to 1,500 specially invited guests at the Sydney Opera House yesterday, did promise an increase in spending for the aged, more child-care facilities and more resources for combating organized crime.

Mr Hawke said he was not in the business of making "grandiose" spending proposals of the kind being "thrown around" by the Opposition.

Labour's priorities in its next term, he said, would be the maintenance of strong economic and employment growth, with low inflation, a genuine reform of the taxation system and a concerted effort to attack the causes of poverty and inequality.

Mr Hawke also promised to give priority to raising the level of education, health and other services for all Australians and to continue, with renewed vigour, efforts in the cause of peace and nuclear disarmament.

He said he had asked in February last year for an act of great trust from the Australian people and had asked for

support, cooperation and active participation of the people in a new national approach, which had never been tried in Australia in peace time - the course of national reconciliation, national recovery and national reconstruction.

The last 20 months have seen the supreme vindication of that trust."

The Prime Minister compared the Labour Party's record of achievement, which, he said,

● Contribute \$A300m (about £200m) over the next three years for home and community care programme for the aged and establish an office of the aged;

● Establish a pilot scheme to encourage unemployed people to set up their own businesses, and explore with the private sector the possibility of extending the community employment programme;

● Create over the next three years an additional 20,000 child-care places;

● Remain committed to an unrelenting attack on organized crime by giving the federal police an extra \$A17m;

● Call together, soon after the election, the state premiers to cooperate with the Federal Government in initiating a national campaign against drug abuse.

The Prime Minister also sought to reassure the aged on the assets test for pensioners, he said social security inspectors would not visit pensioners' homes; that information gathered for the assets test would not be used for any other purpose; that the assets test would not be made more stringent and that, through the proposed office of aged care, the test would be monitored to ensure that it was being fairly administered.

had placed Australia among the front-runners of the world's industrialized economies, with the alternative "recipe for economic disaster" offered by the Liberal and National parties.

Unlike the coalition, his Government was not going to endanger all that had been achieved by a vote-buying spree. "We are not offering a grab-bag of unrelated, unachievable election promises. We are not offering a fistful of dollars."

However, the Prime Minister did say that a reelected Labour Government would, among other things:

● Keep the levy for Medicare, the national health system, at its

present level for the term of the Government;



Charity drive: Severiano Ballesteros, winner of this year's British Open Championship, with Mr Shintaro Abe, the Japanese Foreign Minister, in Tokyo yesterday after giving some of his prize money to Japan's African relief campaign. The American golfer, Fred Couples, and two Japanese professionals, also contributed to the fund. Mr Abe leaves today for a 10-day visit to Africa, including a tour of drought-stricken Ethiopia.

Juan Carlos links Gibraltar with Hongkong deal

From Richard Wigg
Madrid

King Juan Carlos of Spain linked Gibraltar and the Anglo-Chinese agreement on Hongkong when he made a speech on Monday night in which he toasted President Li Xiannian of China, who is on an official visit to this country.

"China's restoration of its

territorial integrity has been a

process which Spain has fol-

lowed, and will go on following with interest and feelings of solidarity because of the analogies and parallels existing for both countries of the consequences of past colonialism," the King said.

Señor Fernando Morán, Spain's Foreign minister, on his return from an EEC ministerial meeting in Brussels, emphasised yesterday how recovering Gibraltar remained a natural aspiration for Spain.

Speaking on Radio Nacional, he said this was even more of a priority for Spaniards than joining the Community. "I hope there is no temptation to bring pressure so that our entry into the EEC would mean abandoning our position on Gibraltar."

Señor Morán said he expected his next meeting with Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, at the end of this month in Brussels would

US asked to cut arms for Taiwan

From Mary Lee
Peking

Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, told a visiting delegation from the US Senate yesterday that if it was difficult for the US Government to abolish the Taiwan Relations Act, it should at least comply with the principle that there was only one China.

Mr Zhao also told Senator Jake Garn, chairman of the Senate committee on banking, housing and urban affairs, that the US Government should observe the August 1982 Sino-US joint communiqué, reducing arms sale to Taiwan.

Coincidentally, a US congressional mission is now taking Taiwan to discuss, among other things, arms sales.

Señor Morán has personally been shaken by the stunning, if slim, victory of Mr Ichirō Tomio not only because there is a commitment to the Americans under the Japan-US security treaty to provide whatever facilities US forces need in Japan, but also because it focuses unfavourable attention on the military when Tokyo is trying to push up defence spending beyond that generally acceptable to the public. Public opposition has also prevented the government giving the US Navy the night flying facilities it needs.

Mr Tomio rode to victory in Zushi with a margin of just over a thousand votes over his opponent on the support of housewives who have already petitioned the Pentagon against the plan.

"Postwar democracy is not as weak as people think," Mr Tomio said, committing himself to a full-scale fight against the planned 920 houses, even if he has to fly to the Pentagon himself to present his case.

Much now depends upon whether Mr Tomio's battle becomes a national issue and is taken up on a broader front.

His own most pressing problem is in overcoming opposition within the Zushi city council.

Stresa summit to lay ghost of united Germany

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The talks at Stresa today led by Chancellor Helmut Kohl, of West Germany, and Signor Bettino Craxi, the Italian Prime Minister, should show whether the quarrel over an Italian comment on the future of the two Germanies has been laid to rest.

Official spokesmen maintain that the clash in September is now so much water under the bridge. By coincidence, Signor Craxi made a flying visit yesterday to Bolzano, near the Austrian frontier, where indignation among the German-speaking citizens at the time of the quarrel resulted in public protest.

The Stresa meeting today will be devoted more to Community affairs than to the question of relations with the East after President Reagan's reelection; but that now aging two-headed eagle of a divided Germany will probably make its presence felt in one form or another.

The origin of the autumn storm was the impromptu remark by Signor Giulio Andreotti, the Italian Foreign Minister, who will also be at Stresa today. A Christian Democrat, he took part in a public debate on foreign policy at a festival on September 13 in Rome by the Communist Party.

At the time there was still talk of a visit to West Germany by Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader. When asked by a member of the audience about the prospects of the visit, Signor Andreotti replied: "All agreed that the two Germanies should

Ecology and pacifism issues rock Japan

From David Watts
Tokyo

The potent combination of pacifism and ecology have given Japanese party machine politics two of its rudest shocks since the 1960s.

The setting for the first of these shocks for the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) was the seaside resort town of Zushi, a sort of Japanese Bognor Regis with its imperial palace near by for members of the royal family wanting to escape from the summer humidity of Tokyo and beaches which feature Mount Fuji as backdrop on clear days.

The people of Zushi are proud of their town and its hinterland of relatively untouched woodland, untouched that is except for an American ammunition depot which has been unused since 1978.

The Ikego Hills are one of the few natural areas left in the Tokyo plain, so when the Government announced plans to build housing for American Navy families in the hills it sparked a grassroots protest movement that first forced the resignation of the long-time Mayor of Zushi, who supported the plan, and then elected a maverick opponent of the Government's plans in his place.

The Nakasone Government has been shaken by the stunning, if slim, victory of Mr Ichirō Tomio not only because there is a commitment to the Americans under the Japan-US security treaty to provide whatever facilities US forces need in Japan, but also because it focuses unfavourable attention on the military when Tokyo is trying to push up defence spending beyond that generally acceptable to the public. Public opposition has also prevented the government giving the US Navy the night flying facilities it needs.

Mr Tomio rode to victory in Zushi with a margin of just over a thousand votes over his opponent on the support of housewives who have already petitioned the Pentagon against the plan.

"Postwar democracy is not as weak as people think," Mr Tomio said, committing himself to a full-scale fight against the planned 920 houses, even if he has to fly to the Pentagon himself to present his case.

Much now depends upon whether Mr Tomio's battle becomes a national issue and is taken up on a broader front.

His own most pressing problem is in overcoming opposition within the Zushi city council.

Stresa summit to lay ghost of united Germany

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The talks at Stresa today led by Chancellor Helmut Kohl, of West Germany, and Signor Bettino Craxi, the Italian Prime Minister, should show whether the quarrel over an Italian comment on the future of the two Germanies has been laid to rest.

Official spokesmen maintain that the clash in September is now so much water under the bridge. By coincidence, Signor Craxi made a flying visit yesterday to Bolzano, near the Austrian frontier, where indignation among the German-speaking citizens at the time of the quarrel resulted in public protest.

The Stresa meeting today will be devoted more to Community affairs than to the question of relations with the East after President Reagan's reelection; but that now aging two-headed eagle of a divided Germany will probably make its presence felt in one form or another.

The origin of the autumn storm was the impromptu remark by Signor Giulio Andreotti, the Italian Foreign Minister, who will also be at Stresa today. A Christian Democrat, he took part in a public debate on foreign policy at a festival on September 13 in Rome by the Communist Party.

At the time there was still talk of a visit to West Germany by Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader. When asked by a member of the audience about the prospects of the visit, Signor Andreotti replied: "All agreed that the two Germanies should



Signor Andreotti: Storm after impromptu remark

Afghan children sent for 10-year Soviet schooling

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Nearly 1,000 Afghan children between the ages of seven and nine have been sent to Soviet Central Asia for 10 years of education. The Afghan media said it was a gesture of unqualified magnanimity by the Russians but Western diplomats here claimed it was "an attempt to employ horrific new methods to indoctrinate Afghan youth".

President Babrak Karmal's wife was at the airport to see the 870 children off. They will be the first batch of a number of similar groups to be sent to the Soviet Union.

Western diplomats were scornful of the shipping out of children, saying that in view of the public disdain of things Russian often expressed in Afghanistan, the authorities appear to have concluded that "nothing less than a decade of sovietization would make a dent on Afghan youth".

The sources said the massacre occurred early in October after government forces had overrun a rebel bastion.

It is alleged that as soon as the Mujahidin were disarmed, the local Soviet military commander ordered the 450 survivors to be executed on the spot. This was allegedly carried out by Afghan troops.

National & Provincial Everyone's Local Building Society

Assets over £400m. Member of the Building Societies Association. Over 1400 branches & agents.

Annual rate if full half-yearly interest remains invested. All interest rates quoted are subject to variation. Gross equivalents on the applied and annual rates when basic rate income tax is paid are shown for comparison. 7 day = 13.28% + 13.59%; 28 day = 13.64% + 13.97%; 90 day = 14.00% + 14.34%.

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>I'm interested in the</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 7 day account.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 28 day account.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 90 day account.</p> <p>(please tick appropriate box)</p> | |
| <p>Name _____</p> <p>Address _____</p> | |
| T7/2/84 | |
| <p>I enclose a cheque for £_____ to be invested in Special Shares (maximum investment £30,000 or up to £60,000 in joint names).</p> | |
| <p>I wish to draw interest as monthly income (28 day & 90 day accounts only). (Minimum investment £1,000).</p> | |
| <p>Signature(s) _____</p> | |
| <p>Post to: Peter Harrand, National & Provincial Building Society, FREEPOST, Bradford, West Yorkshire, BD1 1BR.</p> | |

The golden
descending
York, creat
Matthew's h
semi-divi

Lavish
a g

JANICE V
10 Scotland
SHOW ROOM
Thursday 15th and Friday 16th
Saturday 17th 10.30am
Cocktail dresses, e

WHI
COM
SOLD
TRIC

16pm

TRI

THE ARTS

The 'golden oldies' of British cinema are descending in their hundreds upon New York, creating such a vogue that Jessie Matthews has been elevated to a state of 'semi-divinity': Geoff Brown reports

Lavish celebration of a glorious past

British cultural exports have long played a prominent part in New York's theatre scene, but now the city is witnessing another - and stranger - kind of British invasion.

A large picture of Alec Guinness in one of his *Kind Hearts and Coronets* roles (Lady Agatha d'Ascoyne, glaring frostily under a commanding hat) recently ate up the centre-page spread of the *Village Voice*. Jessie Matthews, in the same newspaper, was declared to be "semi-divine". And audiences here have been queuing to see the British cinema's golden oldies: *The Good Companions* (1933), with that same semi-divine Matthews, a chattering Max Miller and John Gielgud splendidly attired in a Pierrot costume; the sturdy northern drama *Hindle Wakes* (1931), in which Edmund Gwenn calls Sybil Thorndike "mother"; *The Rat* (1926), with Ivor Novello prancing through Paris in pants that would be the envy of many a Greenwich Village boutique.

Such wonders have come about through the heartening advent of "British Film" - an enormous retrospective of some 300 features, showing at the Museum of Modern Art until early in 1986. The venture is co-directed by the Museum's Department of Film and our own National Film Archive, with funding from Pearson, Goldcrest, Films and EMI. Both the MDF and the NFA celebrate their fiftieth birthdays in 1985, and there could be no better, or crazier, birthday present than this bulk presentation of British cinema, mostly using imported Archive prints. From March 8 next year, the Museum explores the various threads running through British film history: realism, music-hall, melodrama, the theatrical

adaptation; audiences will be subjected to everything from the 1913 *East Lynne* to the 1983 *Educating Rita*, from Anna Neagle's snowdrop charms to the fangs and garlic of Hammer horrors. At the moment, however, the spotlight is exclusively fixed on the producer Michael Balcon, and his pursuit of a national cinema through four decades of production: the Museum is showing 81 films, made between 1926 and 1963.

Balcon is an astute choice for such a grand Anglo-American celebration, though not entirely for the obvious reasons. At Ealing, of course, he championed films that drew their strength - and ultimately their vices - from a cosy conception of British life, from a world of corner shops, friendly coppers, privet hedges, timid emotions and nice cups of tea. Postwar Americans fell upon the eccentricities and mild anarchy of the Ealing comedies with as much glee as anyone, though in some cases the footage had to be tightened to suit the national pace. "The Americans are impatient by nature", wrote the Ealing editor Michael Truman in 1949, after trimming *Passport to Pimlico*; "they are used to having their characters introduced quickly. It was thus entirely appropriate that Sir Alec Guinness was on hand to open the Museum's festivities and introduce screenings of *Kind Hearts and Coronets*, to the audiences it was as if some fabulous creature like Sancho Panza or Lewis Carroll's White Knight had stepped down from the land of legend.

Yet there is more to Balcon's career than Ealing; and in earlier years he acted, like the other major British producers, as a reluctant apostle of transatlantic cinema. As production



The unknown - and remarkably erotic - Hitchcock of *The Pleasure Garden* (1926): later censors would have been shocked at the proximity of Miles Mander and Virginia Valli

chief of the Gaumont-British Picture Corporation, he signed up waggon-loads of American stars, writers and directors to give his films a supposed advantage at the American box-office; he also dallied unhappily at the court of Louis B. Mayer and produced *A Yank at Oxford* - a film far more yankee than Oxford. Balcon's "pursuit of British cinema" - as the film series is subtitled - certainly came about through natural inclination, but it also came about through sheer trial and error.

One can see the trials, errors and triumphs in the earliest film included in the Museum's Balcon cycle, *The Pleasure Garden*, made in 1926. On the surface nothing could be more cosmopolitan. The stars were American (Virginia Valli, Carmelita Geraghty), the cameraman was Italian (Baron Ventiimiglia); studio work was accomplished in Munich, with locations at Genoa, San Remo and Lake Como. Yet, for all the multi-national ingredients, this melodramatic tale

about two chorus girls remains a film with a distinct, unified tone, and for that one must thank its young director, billed as "Alfred J. Hitchcock". This is Hitchcock's first film; screen credits are not as rare as recent pronouncements by the American distributor Raymond Rohauer have indicated (the National Film Archive has held material since 1940), but it is still no commonplace item.

Hindsight helps us to identify specific Hitchcock traits: the delight in voyeurism, expressed in the faces

of the male audience at the theatre (gazing at chorus girls through monocles and binoculars); the opening shot of the girls descending a circular staircase (one thinks of the spirals and staircases of *Vertigo*, of *Psycho*, and much else). For the knowing spectator, such details provide the icing on the cake: what makes the cake itself so nourishing is the film's cynical attitude towards romance and relish for the sleazy backstage life. A title card reads "What Every Chorus Girl

Knows": we then cut to a chorus girl laboriously washing tights with a bar of Lux soap, dancing attendance. Throughout, Hitchcock delights in pulling the rug from under us: after a shot of Carmelita Geraghty, the innocent girl who turns bad, kneeling in what seems to be impassioned prayer, we are shown a pet dog vigorously licking her bare feet. Later, Miles Mander, the film's lascivious bigamous villain, swims towards his Far Eastern wife. Ah yes, we think, a fond aquatic embrace: no, a drowning.

The preoccupation with sexual pleasure seems strange in a film produced by Michael Balcon, a man so circumspect in matters of the human body that he was capable, years later, of ordering a re-take to remove the offending word "GENTLEMEN" from a railway station location. Yet British film history is full of such surprises: New York audiences are going to experience many more before the massive orgy of "British Film" is over.

Theatre

The Kitchen

Perth Rep

With their revival of Arnold Wesker's *The Kitchen*, Perth Rep have achieved something of a feat of strength. The play is rarely performed, demanding a competent body of at least thirty actors for it to hold water. Taking the idea that the world is a kitchen, and vice versa, Wesker sets out to present a microcosm below a busy restaurant, introducing a pageant of representative individuals whose numbers are essential to the two climaxes in the play.

The first is at the end of the first act, when the lunchtime rush has them running faster and faster, becoming like cogs in a machine that relentlessly drives on the daily drudge; the second comes at the end of the second act, when Something Happens to disrupt this routine momentarily, as the pressure it applies drives one young German cook to revolt.

It works very well as a spectacle; lively and busy, skilfully orchestrated under Joan Knight's direction to extract most of the comic potential. But, spirited and entertaining as this production is, the final climax does not quite come off. To escape being trite, the play has to convince us that the incredible sight of Peter running beserk is all too credible, given what has gone before. Somehow it does not, and this has to do with the fact that the depth of the play does not match its breadth.

The accumulation of events conveys the petty, drear inescapability of life beneath the

comedy, but neither the pressures nor the characters seem to have enough substance, and the production does not have quite enough grit to get over this hurdle.

Again, having so many cooks, there is only time to dip in and out of their conversations and their characters. For the most part this does not matter; there are quick, convincing sketches of recognizable and funny figures, handled well by the cast to build up an atmosphere where repartee, friendship, jealousy and insular groups co-exist. But sometimes they wander too close to stereotype, and this detracts from the point

Sarah Hemming

A taste of Paradise to Colombo.



Every Wednesday,
Friday and Sunday...with
the people of Paradise.

On all our luxurious 747 flights to Colombo you'll enjoy fine wines and
a choice of menu - even in Economy - and arrive early the next morning.
En route - service with a gentle warmth that can
only belong to those who live in Paradise.



Television

Familiar footsteps in the snow

No doubt it was a good idea, in *Terra Nova* (BBC1), to chart the course of Scott's last expedition to the South Pole; the problem was really one of dramatizing both that setting and the extremities to which it drove the Captain and his companions. It cannot be said that, on this level, last night's play was a success; where a radio drama, employing the resources of sound and voices only, might have worked, *Terra Nova* as a visual experience was awkward and often crass.

The scenes at the Pole were of a Heath-Robinson absurdity, with the same piece of ice apparently being traversed again and again, at any minute one expected the flimsy scenes to fall down with a few short blasts from the wind-machine. Enter a bearded actor with the ice pasted to his face, saying "Lovely place for a picnic!" It was all very hearty and British, but, compared with the polar epics which have appeared on the cinema screen, it had about as much resonance as a snowball thrown against a brick wall.

There were moments when the material itself had an intrinsic interest (it is impossible to watch such deaths without being moved), but this was in general a very wooden enterprise, with actors striding towards the camera and saying important things in very emphatic voices: "I feel like some ludicrous footnote to history", was one of Scott's immortal remarks. In fact this production had "BBC" written all over it, complete with the "student" music and the "fantasy" sequences in which Scott and Amundsen confront each other: "Listen to me, English. Success is a bitch."

The script itself did not help matters, therefore, and was on occasions even embarrassing - especially since none of the actors seemed able to rise above it in a convincing manner. This was really an example of stiff upper-lip melodrama, in which the hero is seen to be a real human being after all. One had the impression that one had seen it all before, and no doubt one had.

Peter Ackroyd

Concert

Marble into sugar

Koenig Ensemble

St John's

square marble of Socrate into icing sugar.

Still, it was good to hear *The Sorrows of Orpheus*. Armand Lané's libretto keeps little of the myth except the names: Orpheus is a village pharmacist and Eurydice a gipsy; she dies; her sisters come like the furies to round on him; and he dies.

Milhaud's music, for small resources, involves itself in the story only tepidly, and deliberately; so: the opera is a sequence of very short numbers which the rhythmic monotony and the sweet-and-sour bitonality assign to a tawny limbo. The vocal lines may sometimes be mildly emotional, the accompaniment not. Its cold gaze is fixed, as it seems, outwards, towards the Stavinsky of the *Soldier's Tale*, towards jazz, and towards, presumably, all those unknown ghosts.

The performance was not ideal. The orchestra could hardly be expected to be at ease with Milhaud's style, and his bitonality caused the singers problems of intonation. Still, Henry Herford made a lusty showing as Orpheus, and Rosemary Hardy moved with confidence from the role of Eurydice to that of dying

ghosts.

Paul Griffiths

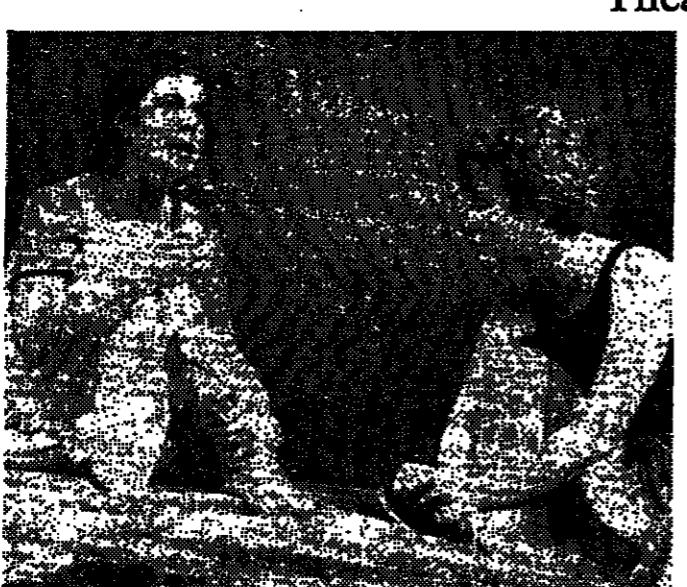
When I was a Girl, I used to Scream and Shout Bush

No London management has a sharper eye for brand-new writers than that of the Bush, and with the latest discovery, Sharman Macdonald, they have picked a real winner.

Her territory is childhood and adolescence, recalled with a comic precision equal to the early novels of Edna O'Brien and deftly presented in the perspective of adult memory. The setting of *When I was a Girl* is a Scottish beach where Morag has brought her unmarried daughter Fiona for a nostalgic weekend. Morag has some scores to settle with her disappointing child; but no sooner does she start voicing them than the figures of Fiona's memory take possession of the stage.

As in all good memory plays, the past emerges not in flashback but in a continuous psychological present, continually overlapping with immediate events. At one moment Morag is pouring out her complaints at being left alone with no grandchild; at the next, she is at young Fiona's bedside, threatening her with hellfire for "Jigging" under the blankets.

A powerfully Scottish blend of sexual fear and fascination runs through the whole play, nowhere more so than in the conspiratorial scenes between Fiona and her best friend, Vani, marvellously played by Eleanor David and Celia Imrie. Beginning with secret doctor's surgery games and secret doctor's surgery games in Fiona's memory.



Celia Imrie (left) and Eleanor David conspiring marvellously in fear and fascination

carefully stage-managed de-flowering, they show the girls moving from curiosity to desire and from swapping parental mumbo-jumbo to devouring books on the female orgasm. The two generations converge when the 15-year-old Fiona deliberately contrives a pregnancy so as to prevent her mother's remarriage.

Simon Stokes's production firmly directs attention towards qualities more important than these loose ends: assisted by a post-blank seascape by Robin Don, and a solitary study in male bewilderment from John Gordon Sinclair, still wearing the face of adolescent turmoil he showed to the world in *Gregory's Girl*.

Irving Wardle

Galleries

Thirty-five Paintings

Agnew

Mysteries of the British Rail Pension Fund unveiled! Well, not quite, or not completely, for it is still difficult to come by information about exactly what is in the way of fine and decorative arts the Fund owns, but at least the show of *Thirty-five Paintings*, on at Agnew until December 14 in aid of the British Diabetic Association, is the first fair chance we have had to see at least a cross-section of the Fund's paintings all together and judge for ourselves.

The impressionism is at once striking and puzzling. Unmistakably the Fund has been very well advised in its purchases, since everything in sight is first-rate of its kind. But there are so many kinds, such a catholicity of apparent taste, that one cannot refrain from further speculation. Nearly all the paintings can in fact be seen individually, and often anonymously, on loan to major public collections throughout the country, so that a formerly unfamiliar work as the *Landscape with Paul and Syrin* by Rubens and the elder Brueghel has been recently seenable at the National Gallery, and so on. But what kind of taste links this with, say, Maurice Denis's *Mlle Yvonne Lerolle en trois aspects* (on loan to the Tate) or Ben Marshall's *Alexandre Le Pelleter de Molimide* (on loan to Doncaster) or Leighton's *Dante in Exile* (on loan, suitably enough, to Leighton House)?

In all, then, a pleasant surprise, and a show which sets off at least as many hares as it catches. Apparently there is some very fine French furniture on anonymous loan to the Victoria and Albert, and important oriental bronzes elsewhere. Now that the edge of the veil has been lifted, it would be interesting to know what else is where, and get the full measure of this very extraordinary venture into art as investment.

John Russell Taylor

JANICE WAINWRIGHT

10 Poland Street, London, W1

SHOWROOM SAMPLE SALE

Thursday 15th and Friday 16th November 9.30-8pm
Saturday 17th 10-5pm, Monday 19th 9.30-6pm

Cocktail dresses, evening separates, daywear.

WHICH European computer company sold more business micros in Europe last year than any other?

TRIUMPH ADLER

To find out how the world's second largest electronic typewriter manufacturer answers your business computing questions ring Kate Myles at Triumph Adler on 01-250 1717.

TA-World Leaders in Office Communication

WEDNESDAY PAGE

Latin Lib but little freedom

EUROPEAN WOMEN Part 2



Caroline Moorehead continues the series on the equality of women in Europe, with a look at the revolution in Italy that should have liberated women, but ironically has not

Not long ago a trial of Mafia suspects opened in Palermo in Sicily. Among those accused were a small number of women. No sooner had the court assembled than the judge dismissed the case against them on the ground that, by definition, no woman could be a *Mafioso*.

There was, doubtless, relief among those standing in the dock. But in the rest of Italy, there was indignation. Wasn't this, exclaimed women up and down the country, a case of blatant sexual discrimination?

Stories like this, redolent of comic opera, suggest that as far as the position of women is concerned, Italy is still living in an earlier age. Even if the election results last summer showed that the impressive parliamentary gains made by women in the 1970s were continuing to hold, the divide between paper and reality is immense, and possibly growing wider.

In the Senate, 15 out of the 315 Senators today are women, two more than at the 1979 elections. But in the Chamber of Deputies, the number has gone down from 52 out of 630 to 48. In a country dominated by a church pushing hard for a return to traditional family life, the results were not discouraging. But individual parties, like the Communists, with 134 women candidates, and the Radicals, who had both been promoting women's issues, expressed considerable disappointment that they had not made substantial gains. Compared with other European parliaments, however, the figures are not to be ridiculed: at the British 1983 election 23 women, the same number as before, out of 650, were returned to the House of Commons.

The 1970s were a golden age for Italian women, at least as far as the law was concerned. Fifty years of discriminatory legislation (Italian women did not get the vote until 1946, could not join the police force until 1959 or the foreign service until 1961, and until 1969 an adulterous woman risked a year in prison, but a man nothing at all) was replaced at some speed by a series of very liberal measures.

Some, like the right to divorce (1970) and abortion (passed in 1975 after it was revealed that a million illegal abortions were being carried out each year – were achieved only after intensive and passionate lobbying. Others, like the reforms of the family (1976) made their way through with scarcely a fight.



CARLA RAVAGLIOLI is a well-known author of a number of books on women and has been a Communist Senator for many years.

We are absolutely determined to oppose the Christian Democrats' policy of pushing women back into the home and the drug-taking is due to the fact that women went out to work. We, the Communist Party, have two measures we intend to get through. We want to set up a permanent organization in both houses to examine every law from the woman's point of view, and we want a women's commission to form links with other European countries.

education". These women gather in meetings, but few of the groups now have offices or regular addresses.

More interestingly perhaps, a considerable number of women have adopted more pragmatic goals. Anna Rondini says:

"There came a moment when a lot of us – the class of '68, as we call ourselves – said: 'Enough of this solidarity between women. The time has come to move on. We must become professional.'

In Rome, a thousand women, lawyers, doctors, journalists and teachers have founded Progetto Donna, an organization designed to encourage women to go for more demanding jobs in universities and in

industry. But by the late 1970s, it was estimated that fewer than 20,000 Italian women were running their own businesses and had executive positions, and even these were almost always in fashion or cosmetics. Women like Franca Tomellini, Fassina, the shipowner, remain rare.

In Milan, Donne in Camera, a similar body with a slant towards psychoanalysis, has recently been launched, while in Rome an Italian university for women and women's studies has just completed its second academic year.

With the laws on abortion and divorce ratified, some women have switched their energy to a revision of the law on rape, or, as it is called,



EMMA BONINO, who was a teacher of French when she entered Parliament in 1976 at the age of 26, rose to lead the Radicals in the Chamber of Deputies and is now a European MP.

Each party, except ours and the Liberals, nominates a woman to lead a woman's section. The moment for that should have passed. We should now be debating the big issues of life – nuclear politics, the economy – and no longer be sidetracked down minor paths. Birth control is a question of culture and tradition. Contraception is now theoretically legal, but relatively few women use it. Why? Because there

is no structure and no process of education to make it work.

"violenza sessuale". A recent survey conducted by the women's movement showed that 12 per cent of rapes were by husbands, 8 per cent by boyfriends, 3 per cent by fathers, 2 per cent by brothers and 5 per cent by other male relatives.

Rape is now punishable by a prison sentence of three to 10 years, but husbands cannot be taken to court and only the victim can bring charges against a rapist.

A petition calling for more severe sentences and the right of the police to bring charges was signed last year by some 400,000 supporters. But the proposed revisions are having a bumpy ride, with different political parties supporting different amendments.

While the Communists are backing the proposal of the Movimento delle Donne that husbands should be taken to court, the Radicals take the line that once you remove the sole right of prosecution from the woman then, as Emma Bonino, a Radical deputy, put it: "You suggest once again that they are too weak to act for themselves."

Not surprisingly perhaps, given that the campaigns to improve the condition of life for women in Italy have been fought mainly in Parliament, the last decade has seen the arrival there of an impressive number of highly educated and not-easily intimidated women, mainly of the Left (of the 48

deputies, 38 are members of the Communist Party). Many continue to champion women's issues.

Other women politicians take a scornful view of all moves to isolate women's issues from the mainstream of politics.

But if the laws are all there, why do so few Italian women play a significant part in the life of the country?

"It's perfectly simple," says Anna Rondini. "The laws are indeed there, but just as they came on the books, the state of the economy changed. In a climate of recession, who is going to implement them?"

Young women today are worried about getting a job at all to insist on their full rights.

In theory, the law is indeed in tune with an Italy in which marriages are decreasing at the rate of some 7,000 a year and in which the number of families with three children has halved in the last 15 years. It is the practice that looks increasingly dim. Changes in education and attitudes have affected Italy no less than northern Europe. But whereas in other countries the response has been to provide day-care facilities, medical centres and programmes of education – that is to say, implement the laws – no such response has been forthcoming in Italy.

On Friday

The fight for equal rights in West Germany

ALAN FRANKS' DIARY



Famine, the food for do-gooders

I had been intending to record something funny about philanthropy in suburbia this week, but somehow the jokes seem to stick in my brain. There are few situations which are too far gone for humor, but I fear Ethiopia is one of them. It is true that Bobby Marshall, the community conscience, is being in the middle of her element: the welfare of other people's children has always been her pet concern, and here is a great grim glut of them piped nightly into our lounges of plenty. Schemes, functions, evenings, raffles, walks, sales – all the good notions of the Caring Laity – are fairly spinning off her like matter from a centrifuge. The yellow beacon of her bedroom light shines long into the indifferent night, and it is surely only a matter of time before she or the new Xerox gives out.

It is also true that my horrible lawyer friend Parvis Maitland has found himself a central role in this upsurge of compassion. Last night he was presiding over an Auction for Ethiopia in the local church. As we have seen before – particularly on PTA occasions – he has an infallible nose for the true location of power. True he stood with his great secular hulk framed against the reededs, intoning the lots and the rising bids as though he were leading a prayer and response. It is frightful – yes, and perhaps just laughable – how the act of sudden charity can put a glow of piety on to the most unlikely features. I swear that as the money rolled in – and it really did roll – for all manner of clutter and cast-offs which normally go for song in the Nearly New shop, Parvis believed it was his auctioneering skills, rather than the spectre of babies born straight into death, that was causing the inflation.

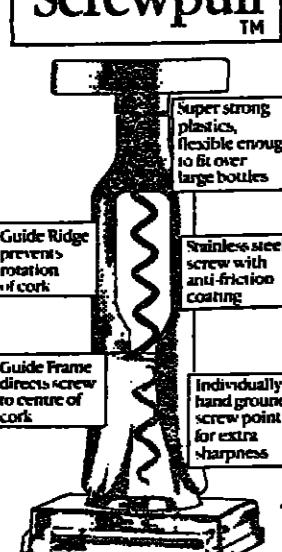
And all the while, the two-month season of Christmas is poised, like a great landslide above a village. What I fear, and what my Oxfam friend knows from bitter experience, is that when it makes its engulfing descent, and when death in the desert finally loses its peak-hour appeal, then the "emotional shelf-life" (what a horribly American phrase) of Ethiopia will be over and the world will return to normal.

The new family of declassé aristos who recently moved into Orchard Road is unimpressed by this wave of charity. The other day in the Waterman's Arms the father got into a colossal row with the Street Radical, saying that he should look after Number One (meaning England) before we meddle in the affairs of other nations. He was joined by a pair of early Santas who had just finished their shifts at the local department store and who, after several schooners of Bristol Cream, were advancing the case for the abolition of children. If all got rather ugly, with the Radical accusing them of quickening the trade in toy weapons, thus abetting the arms race in the long term and ensuring the further dispossession of the poor. He then rounded on the arist (a father of seven), and told him he was being most unChristian. "So what?" came the reply. "Well, you're a Catholic, aren't you?" said the Radical. "In practice, yes," said the other. "But in theory, no." Massive guffaws from the Santas by now as red as Rudolph's nose.

Real Life With Small Children Underfoot, a collection of Alan Franks' columns, is published by J. M. Dent (£5.95).

Unrepeatable reductions from this Autumn Collection. One third off!

Screwpull™



Herbert Allen perfected the art of drawing corks – the gift can now be yours!

Herbert Allen, retired oil millionaire developed the SCREWPULL corkscrew to answer the need for a completely reliable cork puller. The result is acclaimed and patented the world over. Broken, crumpled and 'awkward-to-pull' corks are now things of the past.

'This surely is the ultimate corkscrew; the supremely simple, functional and elegant design.'

THE SPECIFIC LTD, 101 OCTOBER 1984
PRINTED IN THE U.K. 100% LEAD FREE
SERIF'S LTD, 101 OCTOBER 1984
LARGER BRANCHES OF RAILWAY AND OTHER
COURSES, HABITAT AND MANY OTHER
PLACES. £1.95 POSTAGE
£1.95 POSTAGE
£1.95 POSTAGE

ICE

Ginger up your store cupboard with chutney



Shona Crawford Poole

680g (1½lb) golden, granulated sugar, or demerara

750ml (1¼ pints) dark malt vinegar

2 tablespoons salt

1 tablespoon cayenne pepper

Make sure that the jars, whether new or recycled, are very thoroughly washed and dried. Before filling, heat them in a very cool oven (110°C/225°F, gas mark ¼) for 15 minutes.

Put all the chutney ingredients into a large brass, stainless steel or enameled pan – preferably a wide preserving pan – and mix them well.

Bring the mixture slowly to the boil then cook it steadily, but quite gently, for about 45 minutes or until it has reached the consistency you like for chutney.

As the mixture thickens and cools down, stir it often to stop it catching.

Pour the chutney into the prepared jars. Top with a disc of waxed paper and seal the jars with corrosion-resistant covers. Home-made honey nougat, densely packed with fresh toasted nuts, is a two-man, woman or child job unless you have an electric whisk to cope with the beating stage.

As well as elbow grease, you will need a couple of sheets of rice paper, a board to weigh down the nougat as it sets, and some weights. Edible rice paper can be found in stationers, supermarkets and specialist cooks' shops.

Honey hazelnut nougat

Makes about 570g (1lb)

225g (8oz) shelled hazelnuts

175ml (6 fl oz) honey

225g (8oz) granulated sugar

6 tablespoons water

1 egg white, beaten

To bring out the flavour of the hazelnuts and to skin them easily, spread them on a baking sheet and roast them in a preheated moderate oven (160°C/325°F, gas mark 3) for

BELGRAVIA

CHARLOTTE BINGHAM

'Marvellous... a very accomplished novel. It takes such a savage yet funny look at all the classes that it will get people jumping!' Jilly Cooper

'A kind of cross between Vile Bodies and Love in a Cold Climate – a very funny book, full of eccentric characters'

Books and Bookman

'You'll love it' The Sunday Times

OUT NOW IN PAPERBACK

Pavanne

The
Vitamin C
that's
deliciously
different.

Vitamin C comes in many forms – some are tablets that fizz, others capsules or pills. But only CENTURION VITAMIN C PASTILLES come in delicious orange flavour, eat-juicy tablets. Each pastille contains 55 mg of Vitamin C – all the body needs each day and only 50mg of 'waste' sugar. Ask for CENTURION VITAMIN C PASTILLES at your chemist and other good shops everywhere.

Honey hazelnut nougat

Makes about 570g (1lb)

225g (8oz) shelled hazelnuts

175ml (6 fl oz) honey

225g (8oz) granulated sugar

6 tablespoons water

1 egg white, beaten

To bring out the flavour of the hazelnuts and to skin them easily, spread them on a baking sheet and roast them in a preheated moderate oven (160°C/325°F, gas mark 3) for

about 15 minutes or until the centres are a pale biscuit colour. Cool the nuts a little then tip them on to a clean, dry cloth and rub off the skins. Halve or coarsely chop the nuts and keep them warm until needed.

Measure the honey into a jug and set it in a bowl of hot water to warm.

Put the sugar and water in a saucepan and cook it on a low heat until the sugar has dissolved completely. Then without stirring it, cook the syrup to the soft crack stage (138°C/280°F); a sample of the syrup dropped into iced water can be pulled into firm but still malleable strands.

Add the honey, stir it in, then continue cooking until the temperature rises to soft crack again. Immediately remove the pan from the heat.

Now pour the syrup slowly into the stiffly beaten egg white, whisking constantly until the foam begins to thicken, then becomes stiff. To make it stiffen well it may be necessary to stand the bowl over a pan of boiling water and whisk it over this additional heat.

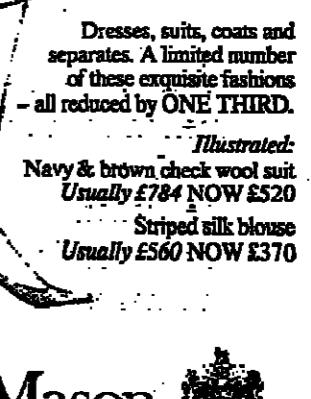
Fold in the warm nuts and spoon the nougat on to a baking sheet lined with rice paper. Spread it to a depth of about 1.25cm (½ inch) and top it with another sheet of rice paper. Weight it well with books, tins or bricks and leave it overnight to set.

Next day, use a large, heavy knife to cut the nougat into bars or squares. Nougat keeps well for several weeks if it is stored in an airtight container.

STOCK units from £9
New stacking, freestanding shelf units. Plus storage wall shelving, trellises. Mail-order catalogue (or visit us) at CubeStores 58 Pembridge Rd, W1 6AA. Tel: 01-934 6016 (also Stik & Notes).

160°C/325°F, gas mark 3)

Fortnum & Mason
Piccadilly London W1A 1ER. Telephone 01-734 8040





Name of the game

The Southgate by-election caused by Sir Anthony Berry's death in the Brighton bombing looks set to be "business as usual" - despite early protestations to the contrary. Following reports yesterday that the Government may call the election as early as December 13, I learn that the probable date of Sir Anthony's memorial service is December 11 - meaning that tributes to the late Tory member would be carried in eve-of-pol papers. Local Tories certainly have no compunction in using Sir Anthony's name to boost their cause. They have just issued a leaflet with Mrs Thatcher's tribute to him on the front, and on the back his "last message" to the constituency supporting GLC abolition. A Southgate Labour Party leaflet is equally tasteless: a front page article condemns NHS cuts with a cartoon of a bloodied, bandaged one-legged man being rejected by a hospital that only takes "emergencies". Local Liberals and Labour are at least leaving a decent interval before selecting candidates: by contrast, the Conservatives already have a short list, having bypassed the normal procedure whereby Central Office circulates approved list candidates and invites them to apply. At least they had the decency to reject the hopeful who submitted an application within five days of Sir Anthony's death.

Long shot

Cornish businessman Colin Prior was hopping mad when he read an interview which he purportedly gave to a West Country newspaper, *The Sunday Independent*. So mad, in fact, that he has sent a complaint to the Press Council claiming the piece is pure fabrication. *The Sunday Independent* emphatically denies the allegation, but it is certainly the case that Prior does not readily give interviews. Devon and Cornwall police have been waiting to ask him questions about a £3m fraud since September. They can't - because he and an associate, Cornish solicitor James Double, are both living in Ibiza, a Spanish territory which has no extradition treaty with Britain.

Clive alive

Television producers are queuing up to turn Clive Ponting, the civil servant alleged to have leaked Belgrano documents, into a star. Ponting's solicitor, Brian Raymond, says he has been approached "by every current affairs programme you have ever heard of and some you haven't" to sign up Ponting for a post-trial exclusive. Ponting, who will not be accepting a fee, has yet to decide which, if any, offer to accept. The waiting is particularly harrowing for *Panorama*, desperate for the story after having been scooped by *World in Action* for Sarah Tisdall's wife of woe.

Guam with you

Tory MP Piers Merchant, one of 12 MPs who showed the Miss World contestants around the Commons on Monday, was slipped a message on the back of a menu during lunch by Miss Guam. "It's truly been a delight," it said. "This day will for ever be remembered. May happiness and success be yours for ever."

BARRY FANTONI



Travel papers

When the Civil Aviation Authority considers Randolph Fields' licence application for a proposed Highland Express airline, it will find his recent record in other areas makes interesting reading. Co-founder of Virgin Airways with Richard Branson, Fields is a lawyer and head of chambers in Grays Inn. On October 5 two fellow barristers, two pupils and two clerks - the bulk of the chambers - left because they did not like the way he mixed high-flying commercial business with legal practice. Last Friday Fields took the extraordinary step of obtaining an ex parte order authorizing the seizure - over the weekend - of client papers that the barristers took with them, claiming that they were part of research he and his company were doing for American clients. Fields was not satisfied with what was recovered: on Monday he sought - unsuccessfully - to have the order extended to cover a fourth set of premises. Yesterday in the Court of Appeal, counsel for the barristers accused Fields of failing to disclose material information in obtaining the seizure order, and of now having access to papers he has no right to. The case was adjourned until today.

PHS

Wrecking? It's really a rescue

Kenneth Baker, Local Government Minister, says the Conservatives will not be deflected in their fight against high-spending councils

Next April the rates of 18 English local authorities will be limited by law. This fulfils the Conservative manifesto commitment to give relief to the hard-pressed ratepayers of the highest-spending authorities. One might well ask why the Government has taken on such a mighty establishment as local government. Why should we care what local authorities - locally elected bodies with their own local taxation system - get up to? Why can't we let them get on with it by themselves?

No government can be indifferent to the spending of local authorities. In the UK as a whole the central exchequer provides them with about £4.5bn in grants, which have to be allocated as fairly as possible. They spend almost £33bn a year - one quarter of all public expenditure. Local authorities who take more than their share are in effect hijacking funds from other worthwhile programmes and projects. No government can tolerate such piracy.

During the 1960s and '70s there was not too much trouble between local and central government because public expenditure generally rose steadily: during this period, local authority expenditure rose on average by 3% per cent in real terms. Since 1979 the main thrust of our economic policy has been to restrain public expenditure. Local authorities have found it more difficult to meet the Government's targets despite the efforts of many individual councils to make economies. A small minority have disregarded the Government's requests for savings and have gone on increasing their spending as if they were totally insulated from the present economic pressures.

This year, local authorities in England are budgeting to exceed government targets by a total of £848m: and three-quarters of that overspend - £632m - is down to the 18 councils which are to have their rates limited next year. These 18 represent only a small proportion of England's 413 local authorities.

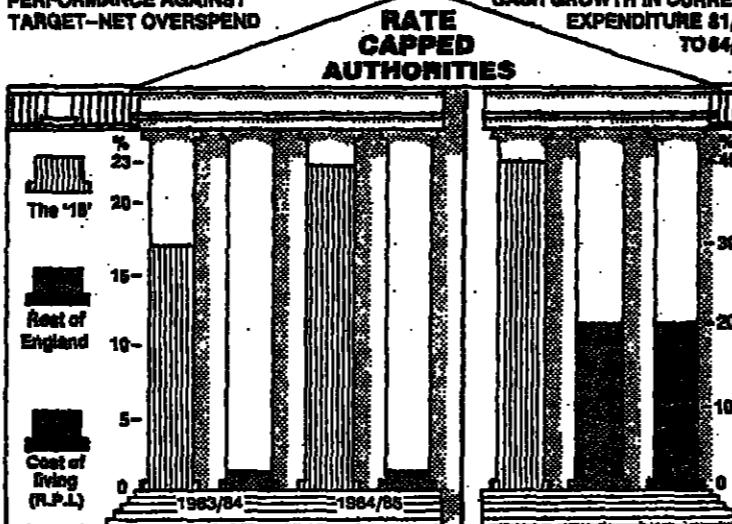
Some of the rate-capped councils have hit their ratepayers very hard. Domestic ratepayers in Hackney, who have been subject to the excessive spending of the GLC and ILLEA, as well as of Hackney itself,

have seen their bills go up by almost 400 per cent in Sheffield, where the rates bill includes the precept levied by high-spending South Yorkshire. Domestic rates have gone up by 245 per cent. Over the same period, the retail price index has gone up by 80 per cent.

Opponents of rate limitation argue that local authorities are democratically elected bodies with a mandate from their electorates for what they do and spend. But the reality is that the link between ballot box and the rating system has worn pretty thin. On average, more than half the nation's rate bill is borne by the non-domestic sector, which has no vote. And those who have the vote - many of whom receive rebates or have their rates paid in full - finance less than a quarter of net local authority spending.

In Camden, for instance, the domestic ratepayer finances just 18 per cent of the council's spending and the non-domestic as much as 64 per cent. Such an imbalance must raise questions as to the real nature of local accountability.

PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET - NET OVERSPEND





P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WCIX 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

LONG HAUL AT THE PITHEAD

The collapse and end of the miners' strike, though still beyond the horizon, already threatens to be as messy, divisive and damaging as the conduct of the dispute from the start. The accelerated drift back to work since negotiations finally ended has wrested the initiative in the dispute from the leadership of the National Union of Miners. It cannot easily be regained. The drift back to producing pits can only help the Government's ability and determination to avoid power cuts. Time underlines the inability of other unions to deliver decisive industrial support. Indeed, it is now clear that further support outside, apart from money, will consist of no more than peripheral gestures of solidarity. Violence has been organized to a new and fearful level of lawlessness in pit villages, particularly in the strike's Yorkshire heartland. But this is only a sign that the violence of intimidation has turned into the yet uglier violence of frustration and despair among those most loyal to Mr Arthur Scargill. It will be seen as such and can only be counterproductive by convincing more wavering miners that Mr Scargill's cause is a losing one.

Such miners will be equally unimpressed by the self-confidence of the Home Secretary and some other ministers that the strike will soon be all over bar the shouting. There is as yet little evidence of this. Some 2,200 strikers returned to work last week according to the National Coal Board. At that rate, the strike could be a year old before a majority were back. This week, the pace has quickened sharply before next Monday's deadline for back allowances to be paid before Christmas. Many more may take that opportunity to make their private decision to

call off the strike, the only decision they are allowed to take. But once that deadline has passed, the pace may slacken again until the next arrives.

The strike is crumbling, but it is premature to claim it is collapsing. Miners themselves are perhaps the best judges of the trend. And those now returning to work seem to share a despair with those staying on strike that they do not know how and when it is going to end. We seem to be stuck in a bitter campaign of attrition.

Whatever the wider concerns of government, the NCB and the NUM are now sustained largely by the weight of losses they have already suffered. Mr Scargill seemed to acknowledge as much in a speech in Newcastle on Remembrance Sunday. If anyone should ask why the pain of the dispute should continue, he said, "I say you owe it to those who have died to win this struggle." In its settlement with the pit deputies, the NCB has already lost whatever new ground Mr MacGregor sought to gain. As Mr Jack Eccles, the TUC chairman, acknowledged, the NUM must eventually accept that it cannot impose a ban on closures of uneconomic pits that has never existed before.

Mr MacGregor must take some responsibility for the concept of attrition in this dispute – an alien one in British industrial relations, and so much less effective and flexible than the aggressive stick and carrot approach adopted by Sir Michael Edwards and his successors at BL. It is now clear that Mr Scargill also prepared for a long struggle from the start. It was the NUM leadership that ensured stalemate by refusing its members a national ballot and dividing them. The NUM alone can now help to shorten the agony of its members by calling a

DIRTY WARFARE

Chemical weapons produce a feeling of revulsion which is not all that easy to rationalize. It may be their insidious indiscriminate effects or the memories and tales of those who were gassed in the trenches of the First World War. The fact remains that only nuclear and perhaps germ warfare can provoke so much fear or sense of outrage.

The debate has been rekindled this year by a number of developments, including apparent confirmation that Iraq has used chemical weapons in the Gulf War, and a demand by Nato's Supreme Allied Commander in Europe (Saceur) that allied armies should be equipped with at least the potential to deploy the latest generation.

Still more recently a report published by the Institute for European Defence and Strategic Studies supported the call by Saceur, General Bernard Rogers, by insisting that the deployment of modern chemical weapons by Nato was the most effective way of deterring the Soviet Union from ever using its own growing stockpiles.

The use of chemical weapons is in fact banned by the Geneva Protocol of 1925, signed by countries still shocked by the attacks of the First World War. By and large its signatories have complied with its provisions. The Italians used gas against the Ethiopians in 1935, the Japanese did so several years later against the Chinese, while there have been reports of attacks more recently in South-East Asia and Afghanistan in addition to those emanating from the Gulf.

WHOSE WATER IS IT ANYWAY?

There's no votes in sewage, according to an old adage adopted by the government in the 1983 Water Act. In the administration of water and sewage, votes were dispensed with: the role of councillors was effectively ended. Regional water authorities were to substitute business-like ways for their old municipal sloth. Government appointees were to supervise the drains and the faucets with efficiency and commercial acumen. As for votes and the trappings of elective politics, the government planned occasionally to wind up the water authorities' clock (the external financing limit) and save for the occasional late-night parliamentary debate, let the aqueous machine run its own sweet way.

Maybe the farmers (interested parties in land drainage?) the industrialists (someone was responsible for building the white elephant of Kielder) and the quango-men who comprise the bulk of the authorities' membership are best fitted for complicated assessments of demand, financial planning and – after this summer's weather in the south west and Wales – the odd plea for divine intercession. In

belated ballot or by making it clear that it is now prepared to negotiate for a settlement on the basis of the Coal Board's deal with the deputies.

The Government and the Coal Board now have little option but to stand firm and to pursue their successful new policy of expediting a return to work by co-ordinating greater protection from picket violence and by offering strikers a series of time-limited incentives to return to their jobs. Further negotiations would merely delay this process in the absence of a clear public commitment to compromise by the NUM. Nor should the Board be seduced by Dr David Owen's naive plan to negotiate on pay with working Nottingham miners in return for an end to the overtime ban – which was constitutionally approved by their union. Dr Owen has seriously misread the stance of the Nottingham miners. They rejected the strike call precisely because it was not in line with their reading of the NUM rulebook and are sensitive to any suggestion of disloyalty to their union.

The dispute may still have some time to run. Eventually, common sense dictates some formal settlement long before the last Scargill loyalist is forced bitterly back to work. The TUC, which missed its opportunity to play a constructive role at the time of the Nacods settlement, may then have a role to play in persuading the majority of the NUM executive to settle and helping them to salvage what face they can.

Then will be the time for Government to ensure that such a pit dispute can never happen again. And their priority will surely lie in restructuring the coal industry. New laws on public order should wait until existing laws are enforced.

Should the West try to catch them up? In recent years the emphasis has been on arms control. In 1972 an agreement was reached banning the use, production and stockpiling of biological weapons and ever since there has been widespread hope that a similar convention might be drafted for chemical munitions too.

The argument put forward by General Rogers and the institute's author Manfred Hamm is twofold. In the first place they contend that no such reliable treaty is negotiable unless the West gives itself some bargaining power. In the second, Nato needs a retaliatory capability to respond in kind to a Soviet chemical attack. At present, the argument runs, the argument runs, it might have to resort to nuclear weapons. Chemical munitions like the precision-guided projectiles of Emerging Technology, are thus necessary to raise the nuclear threshold.

The Russians clearly operate on the principle that such weapons might be used, as can be observed from their exercises. The mere threat to use them could force the other side into hot, heavy and debilitating protective gear which would impede their fighting efficiency.

Britain destroyed its stocks of chemical weapons in the 1950s.

France is believed to have an undisclosed quantity. But only the Americans in Nato have substantial stores and even they have not made any since 1969.

There is no doubt that the Soviets have the advantage in quality and quantity – and they continue to forge ahead.

There is perhaps an argument for modernizing the stocks of American CW which already exist, if only to demonstrate to Moscow that the West has the will. But the chief objective must remain to build on what arms control measures there are – the Geneva protocol and the Microbiological Weapons Convention. So far success has been elusive. But it has not looked unattainable. For the West to divert from this course and opt for a matching deployment, would risk opening a Pandora's box which we might all have cause to regret.

Yours faithfully,
JUNE FRASER,
REILLY,
TERENCE CONRAN,
MONTY FINNISTON,
LESLEY JULIUS,
Society of Industrial Artists and
Designers,
12 Carlton House Terrace, SW1.
November 1.

Matter of conscience for Synod on women's ordination

From the Right Reverend Lord Coggan

Sir, May I be allowed to add two points to the letter on the ordination of women to the priesthood, signed by 15 bishops, which appeared in your issue of November 10?

First, next Thursday's debate in the General Synod of the Church of England will be watched with anxious hope by many not only in these islands but also in other parts of the world-wide Anglican Communion. There are many provinces overseas where distress has been caused by the hesitation shown by the "Mother" Church in its debates on this issue over a long period.

Members of the Anglican Communion are looking for a measure of bold leadership on the part of the Church of England.

Secondly, your correspondents mention the increasing strain on the loyalty of women who feel called to the priesthood and are unable to test their vocation. This is a matter of grave importance. I wish, in addition, to call attention to a similar strain on the loyalty of those bishops who find themselves in a dilemma which can only be resolved by a positive vote in the debate "to permit the ordination of women to the priesthood".

Let me illustrate: A young man with excellent qualifications and a deep sense of call presents himself to the bishop for ordination. The bishop interviews him and gladly sends him forward for testing by the Church and, it is hoped, ultimately for ordination.

A young woman with similar or even better qualifications – and there are many such women – presents herself to the same bishop. He interviews her and is well satisfied. But he can only reply: "I cannot even send you forward for testing by the Church."

The ministry of the diocese is deprived and weakened. Its chief pastor is left fearing that he has been compounding the refusal of a call.

"Too soon" on Thursday? Surely not. Rather, the time is ripe for a bold step forward.

Yours sincerely,
DONALD COGGAN,
Kingshead House,
Sissinghurst,
Cranbrook,
Kent.

November 12.

From the Reverend M. J. Moreton

Sir, What is worrying is not the one Bishop of Durham, but the 15 bishops, headed by the Bishop of Manchester. The Bishop of Durham wants to make us think; but the Fifteen are bent on doing permanent and irreparable damage to the Church of England. The Bishop of Durham will stir us up; but the Fifteen will divide the Church.

The Bishop of Durham seeks to explore the fundamental mysteries that are the source and unending spring of the Church's existence; but the Fifteen want to embark on a course of action that has no precedent whatsoever in Catholic tradition in either East or West.

It is not therefore a sense of inferiority which leads some of us to oppose the proposal, nor solely the theological arguments. There is the pragmatic problem of the tensions, possible conflict of loyalties and the ensuing emotional strains which may well arise from a dual-sex ministry. The Church of England can ill afford to embark on any course of action which may, and probably will, increase the breakdown of marriage and the instability of society.

If those women seeking ordination are so certain they are called of God why can they not serve him in one of the churches which already ordains women (they are usually wholehearted supporters of ecumenism) rather than persist in splitting the Church of England for their own fulfilment? Or do they recognise the "call to serve" on their own terms only?

Perhaps they should remind themselves that "Christ must increase – I must decrease".

Yours faithfully,
ELISABETH G. BENIANS,
The Rectory,
Rackheath,
Norwich,
Norfolk.

November 17.

From the Moderator of Movement for the Ordination of Women

Sir, Clifford Longley's article, "Why the bishops will again blackball women priests" (November 12), seems a little out of touch with the facts. On November 8, 1978, when General Synod last voted on the issue of women's ordination, 32 bishops voted in favour and 17 against. We do not anticipate any

Tarmac image

From the President of the Society of Industrial Artists and Designers and others

Sir, It is astounding that, with so much design talent available in this country, British Airways should reject that resource in favour of an American firm of consultants.

It is even more alarming that the corporate identity proposed for our national airline, relying as it does upon a barely distinguishable heraldic device perched incongruously above the remnants of the earlier instantly recognizable and appropriate solution, should shortly, and at great expense to the taxpayer, be the image of this country on the tarmac of the world.

Yours faithfully,

JUNE FRASER,
REILLY,

TERENCE CONRAN,
MONTY FINNISTON,

LESLEY JULIUS,
Society of Industrial Artists and
Designers,

12 Carlton House Terrace, SW1.

November 1.

Parks for worship

From Mr Samuel Carr

Sir, You illustrate today (November 3) the new Buddhist pagoda which is being erected in Battersea Park. Why Buddhist? There is no lack of other sects and religions which might be glad to be offered space in the London parks for their churches and chapels, synagogues, temples and mosques. That the parks were conceived of as open spaces is an irrelevance now that such a precedent has been established.

Battersea Park comes under the guardianship of the GLC. Wishing to impute motives, it may be that in this, as in other instances, the GLC

intends thus to secure the support of a useful minority of voters.

Quis custodiet ipsos custodes, it might be asked, if we are to rely on the GLC to protect the interests of the majority of those who use the parks. And how fortunate that so many parks are royal.

Yours etc,

SAMUEL CARR,
46 Pavilions Square, SW3.

falling-off of support on Thursday, quite the contrary.

Nor is it accurate to say that the movement for women's ordination bases its case on justice to women, though justice would do no harm. It is based on the fact that many women feel called to ordination, and we believe that their vitality and enthusiasm (theirs, not their daughters' and granddaughters') though they may seek ordination, too, would be of inestimable value to the Church and its leadership.

We have more confidence than Clifford Longley that General Synod is aware of this fact and will wish to take the important first step.

Yours faithfully,

MONICA FURLONG, Moderator,
Movement for the Ordination of
Women

November 12.

From Lady Nairne

Sir, Clifford Longley forecasts that many uncommitted Synod members will be asking themselves on Thursday "whether the cause of justice for women" is worth such a mayhem."

But "justice for women" is not the central issue: it is justice for us all in the Church. All of us in this country, whether ordained or "lay", women or men, are at present deprived of a whole ministry, and many now believe that this is not God's will in our age.

Yours truly,

PENNY NARNE,
The Master's Lodgings,
St Catherine's College,
Oxford.

November 12.

Final straw for council leader

From the Chairman of Buckinghamshire County Council

Sir, May I, in clarification, emphasize some aspects of Hugh Clayton's report today (November 8) about my standing down from the chair of this council next May.

It will be April 1986, when our ratepayers first suffer the harsh consequences of the Government's continuing failure to allow fairly for what must be spent to provide basic commonsense services for our rapidly growing population.

The complex formula which will activate this crisis and which may mean a 50p in the pound rate increase, already exists. Recent legislation has added rigidity to an already inflexible situation.

The targets set by the Government above which each local authority should not spend in theory match the total of local government spending nationally. This may solve a problem between the Department of Environment and the Treasury but many targets are unjust.

Right across the country prudent Conservative councillors know their targets are unrealistic and ridiculous, and that to spend above them is inevitable if local services are not to break down or become the subject of derision. Thus penalties will, as in Buckinghamshire, increasingly fall heavily on the same hapless ratepayers for whom the Government claims to stand champion.

I am not willing to stand by such injustice.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER PARKER JERVIS,
Chairman,
Buckinghamshire County Council,
Judges Lodgings,
Aylesbury,
Buckinghamshire.

November 8.

From the Reverend Canon Brian Thompson

Sir, Fifteen bishops whom I know and respect plead that the time is right to proceed with the ordination of women in the Church of England (November 10).

It may seem a harsh judgment, but before offering more advice does not the House of Bishops first need to rebuild its credibility in the wake of recommending a set of proposals on the marriage of the divorced in church which have found such little acceptance in the dioceses and which a significant number of bishops themselves did not support?

Yours sincerely,

BRIAN THOMPSON,
St Mary's Rectory,
Church Street,
Woodbridge,
Suffolk.

November 10.

From Mr Francis Benison

Sir, Fifteen bishops ask that legislation be prepared to permit the ordination of women. They should be aware that such legislation is already on the statute book and has been for more than 60 years.

The Act in question is the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act 1975. Not merely does this permit the ordination of women; it renders it unlawful to refuse it. The wording is:

A person shall not be disqualified by sex or marriage from the exercise of any public function . . . or from entering or assuming or carrying on any civil profession or vocation.

Yours faithfully,

FRANCIS BENISON,
c/o National Westminster Bank plc,
1 Portman Square, W1.

November 12.

From Mr Peregrine Pestell

ed. Perkins raised his hand for silence.

"Thank you," he said simply, and the audience erupted again.

The crowd fell deathly quiet in tense expectation.

"Match point!"

Roger Perkins, tall, trim and tanned, wiped his handsome brow, bounced the ball twice before hurtling down the service of a lifetime.

McEnroe gasped as the ball screamed past him.

"Ace! Game! Set! Match!"

Roger tossed his racket in the air, and the crowd rose as one man.

As Perkins strode purposefully into the crowded Cabinet Room, the Ministers rose nervously.

"Any news, PM?" the Home Secretary whispered hoarsely.

"They've ignored our ultimatum," Perkins snapped, his pipe clenched in his firm manly jaw.

"We're at war, Gentlemen. And we're going to win."

The PM's iron resolve sent a surge of hope and determination through the room.

The tall slim blonde shimmered into the laboratory and slid sensuously on to a stool.

"Oh Doctor Perkins" she cooed, "you must rest. You haven't stopped for days."

"How can I stop now?" Roger said, pale and worn, but strangely handsome, "when I am so close to a cure for the disease which has bedevilled mankind."

"Oh Doctor Perkins," she fluttered.

He wouldn't dream of being an engineer, of course.

Engineering has always been a bit of a dirty word in Britain. We may have pioneered the Industrial Revolution. We may have banked on our manufacturers for much of the nation's wealth.

But we have never made the fuss of our engineers that other countries have of theirs.

The young German, Japanese or American might well dream of being an engineer.

For he knows that he can rise to the highest positions, earn the greatest rewards, win the utmost respect.

Perhaps that explains why their industries are out-stripping our own.

It is certainly a reflection of the priority they place on them. And their success.

Last year for the first time in 200 years we imported more manufactured goods than we exported.

It's a crisis for Britain.

And The Engineering Council has been formed to tackle it.

To impress upon the country (and the City) the importance of our manufacturing, process and construction industries.

To encourage industry to invest more in training and competitive product innovation.

To persuade universities, polytechnics and schools to give engineering the utmost priority.

And to make sure our children, girls as well as boys, know the opportunities for engineers.

And the excitements.

For until our brightest children dream of engineering, we can't possibly dream of being a major industrial power again.



FIGHTING TO HELP BRITAIN MAKE IT

THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card, check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you a general idea of the amount the dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

You must always have your card available when claiming.

THE TIMES

Portfolio

© Times Newspapers Limited

DAILY DIVIDEND

£2,000

Claims required for

+46 points

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Demand continues

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Nov 12. Dealings End, Nov 23. \$ Contango Day, Nov 26. Settlement Day, Dec 3.

5 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

| 1984 | High | Low | Company | Price | Chg/price | Gross Div | Yld | Chg/price % | P/E |
|------|------|-----|---|-------|-----------|-----------|--------|-------------|------|
| 152 | 45 | 42 | Globe & Mail | 14.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 17 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | Colson | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | Desker | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | AGB Research | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 4 | 1 | 1 | Child & Sons | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 5 | 1 | 1 | Christie Int'l | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 6 | 1 | 1 | Davy | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 7 | 1 | 1 | Broken Hill | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 8 | 1 | 1 | Birmingham Mint | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 9 | 1 | 1 | Barlow Rand | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 10 | 1 | 1 | Courtesy Corp | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 11 | 1 | 1 | Whitbread Inv. | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 12 | 1 | 1 | Van | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 13 | 1 | 1 | SA Breweries | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 14 | 1 | 1 | Bass | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 15 | 1 | 1 | Devonport (A) | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 16 | 1 | 1 | Irish Dist'l | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 17 | 1 | 1 | Guinness (A) | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 18 | 1 | 1 | Greens King | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 19 | 1 | 1 | Watneys & D | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 20 | 1 | 1 | Alfred-Lyon | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 21 | 1 | 1 | INDUSTRIALS E-K | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 22 | 1 | 1 | Forrest-Wimpey | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 23 | 1 | 1 | Feather (D) | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 24 | 1 | 1 | Corring Knit | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 25 | 1 | 1 | Hestair | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 26 | 1 | 1 | Grampian | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 27 | 1 | 1 | Fobed | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 28 | 1 | 1 | GKN | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 29 | 1 | 1 | Hegworth Ceramic | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 30 | 1 | 1 | Edman | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 31 | 1 | 1 | Hulme | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 32 | 1 | 1 | NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 33 | 1 | 1 | Assec Book | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 34 | 1 | 1 | Broad | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 35 | 1 | 1 | BPM (A) | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 36 | 1 | 1 | Haynes Publishing | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 37 | 1 | 1 | Fleet | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 38 | 1 | 1 | Assec Newspaper | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 39 | 1 | 1 | East Mid Press (A) | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 40 | 1 | 1 | Gordon & Goss | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 41 | 1 | 1 | Home Counties | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 42 | 1 | 1 | Liverpool | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 43 | 1 | 1 | Times Newspaper Limited | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 44 | 1 | 1 | Times Daily Total | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 45 | 1 | 1 | Weekly Dividend | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 46 | 1 | 1 | Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's newspaper. | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 47 | 1 | 1 | MON | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 48 | 1 | 1 | TUE | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 49 | 1 | 1 | WED | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 50 | 1 | 1 | THU | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 51 | 1 | 1 | FRI | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 52 | 1 | 1 | SAT | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 53 | 1 | 1 | SUNDAY | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 54 | 1 | 1 | Claimants should ring 0254-53272 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 55 | 1 | 1 | BRITISH FUNDS | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 56 | 1 | 1 | INT'L STOCKS | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 57 | 1 | 1 | 1984 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 58 | 1 | 1 | High | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 59 | 1 | 1 | Low | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 60 | 1 | 1 | Stock | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 61 | 1 | 1 | Price | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 62 | 1 | 1 | Chg/price | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 63 | 1 | 1 | Int'l | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 64 | 1 | 1 | Gross | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 65 | 1 | 1 | Yld | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 66 | 1 | 1 | P/E | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 67 | 1 | 1 | SHORTH | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 68 | 1 | 1 | 1984 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 69 | 1 | 1 | High | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 70 | 1 | 1 | Low | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 71 | 1 | 1 | Stock | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 72 | 1 | 1 | Price | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 73 | 1 | 1 | Chg/price | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 74 | 1 | 1 | Int'l | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 75 | 1 | 1 | Gross | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 76 | 1 | 1 | Yld | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 77 | 1 | 1 | P/E | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00</ | | |

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Too much reliance on state asset sales?

Mr Lawson, in his autumn statement on Monday, said that he was raising his forecast proceeds from privatization next year from £2,500 million. The extra £500 million of asset sales, with the trimming of the contingency reserve, is one of the main reasons why the Chancellor has been able to present next year's public spending total as only marginally adrift from his original estimate. Assessing whether the £500 million extra is realistically based or simply a fudge is difficult, not because it involves making judgments now about what price future privatization candidates will realize in a year or so's time.

That said, there are grounds for thinking that the figure is more fudge than fact. The Telecom issue is undoubtedly going well and looks like raising nearer £3,000 million before expenses flotation is still scheduled for next spring, and at this stage also looks like going well. Both these sales were included in the previous asset sales forecasts; no new evidence is forthcoming from the Treasury about how the privatization targets - £1,900 million this year, £2,500 million next year and £2,000 million in 1986/7 - will be made up.

Many of the other targets on the privatization list will be either too small or take too long to come through to feature in next year's Treasury accounts. The National Bus Company, British Airports Authority and possibly the Royal Ordnance Factories are unlikely to reach the market before the 1986/87 financial year.

Apart from British Airways the onus on filling the gap next year looks like falling on Unipart and the warship yard of British Shipbuilders. A close reading of the autumn statement, however, shows that the proceeds of the shipyards sale are already provisionally included in next year's External Financing Limit for British Shipbuilders; to include it in the asset sale estimate would be a clear case of double counting.

A trend toward illusion has already become apparent in the current financial year. Though the Government raised more than £940 million from privatization, in three of the five sales involved (Wytch Farm, Jaguar and Sealink) the proceeds have gone not to the Treasury, but to their former parent state industries (British Gas, BL and British Rail).

One conclusion from this analysis is that the Treasury will fall back on some further dilution of its residual holdings in denationalized companies. Britoil must be top of the list, especially when the loyalty bonus to small shareholders has been paid out next November. Mr Peter Rees, the Chief Secretary has already made clear the Government will sell its remaining holdings (48 per cent in the case of Britoil) when market conditions dictate.

JMB shadow over deputy governor

The political row over the debacle at Johnson Matthey Bankers and the subsequent rescue by the Bank of England shows no sign of going away. Yesterday Dr David Owen, SDP leader, returned to the fray with a series of further detailed questions for the Governor of the Bank of England on the viability of JMB's billion business. It also transpired that Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, the Governor, has offered Dr Owen a private and off-the-record briefing on the JMB affair.

According to private correspondence from the governor to Dr Owen, the Bank of England is worried that Dr Owen is receiving ill-founded information about JMB; the Bank is clearly concerned to set this right. It is unusual, although by no

means unique, for the Governor of the Bank of England to hold private discussions with politicians on matters in which they have a particular interest. Also unusual, although quite legitimate, is the way the Chancellor, last week asked the Governor to field the questions which Dr Owen had been addressing to him.

The gist of Dr Owen's latest attack is largely the viability of JMB's continuing business.

The Bank of England has maintained all along that apart from the commercial lending side of JMB, which gave rise to the enormous losses, the rest of the business is sound.

One possible consequence of the JMB affair is the effect it may have on the future of the deputy-governor Mr Christopher "Kit" McMahon, whose five-year term expires at the end of February. There is no indication whether Mr McMahon wishes to be reappointed or whether he has other plans. The deputy-governor's appointment is, like the Governor's a Crown Appointment and so in the Prime Minister's hands. There is already talk that the JMB affair may have prejudiced Mr McMahon's chances of reappointment. That would be a mistake.

Admittedly, Mr McMahon is not the kind of man who appeals to Mrs Thatcher because his political leanings are not hers. His first inclination, on hearing of Mr Leighton Pemberton's appointment was to resign and seek another future. One of the Governor's most significant early contributions was to dissuade Mr McMahon from going. The deputy-governor still has a great deal to contribute.

Shares for all' the American way

There are more ways of ensuring wider ownership than pricing British Telecom shares at an irresistible level. Mr Stuart Speiser, a New York lawyer, yesterday, addressed the newly-formed City branch of the SDP on his SuperStock scheme. The audience was appropriate: the shares-for-all plan unveiled by Dr David Owen, the SDP leader, at the party's conference in Buxton is a close relative of SuperStock.

Mr Speiser's scheme envisages the creation of "capitalist income" for all. In this way, not only would the capitalist system be preserved but the need for "socialist income" in other words welfare payments, would eventually be removed.

In the American version, the 2,000 largest US companies would become SuperStock companies. At present they invest about \$300 billion (£238 billion) mainly through bank loans and retained profits. Under the scheme, all such investment would come from government-guaranteed loans, with shares of equivalent distributed free to the population.

The SuperStock companies would be required to distribute all profits. Corporation tax would disappear, dividends being taxed as income.

Every family in America would have a capital holding of \$100,000 within 20 years, and an annual "capitalist income" of \$10,000-\$20,000.

In theory, the plan provides a convenient compromise just this side of the capitalist-socialist halfway house. In practice, it would put the administrators of the SuperStock scheme in an all-powerful position, taking over from the market the role of allocation investment between companies.

Perhaps selling British Telecom cheaply is a better way after all!

NEWS IN BRIEF

Burton staff incentives rise 42%

High Street clothes retailer Burton Group made pretax profits of £56.4 million in the year to September 1, 1984, against £39.1 million in 1982-3. The chairman, Mr Ralph Halpern, received salary and profit-related incentives of £348,000 against £199,000 in 1983, a 75 per cent increase. Directors' salaries rose 26.5 per cent.

Tempus, page 18

● Land Securities' half-year figures show a rise in rental income to £63.6 million and income before tax to £45.4 million compared with the previous half year's level of £41.8 million. Interim dividend will be 2.6p per share which, with related tax credit, is equal to 3.714p.

Tempus, page 18

● De La Rue is paying an interim dividend of 8.25p, up 25 per cent, after pretax profits rose from £14.2 million to £17.7 million for the six months to September 30, 1984.

Tempus, page 18

● Seccombe Marshall & Campion is paying an unchanged dividend of 6p. Trading in the first half of the year to October 31, has been satisfactory.

Tempus, page 18

End to liability for unpaid NI

A concerted lobby by the Institute of Directors, the Chambers of Commerce and other business groups has finally persuaded the Department of Health and Social Security to give up its right to make directors of failed companies personally liable for unpaid National Insurance contributions.

Mr Anthony Newton, the

Minister for Social Security, has said that Section 152(4) of the 1975 Social Security Act will be repealed "as soon as the opportunity arises" and that, in the meantime, the department will take no further action.

The power to override limited liability came to the fore during discussion of the Government's proposals to improve insolvency law and

punish rogue directors.

It was said that the department's power, often applied with rigour even to non-executive directors or those who left a board before a company collapsed, was a deterrent to recruiting new blood or company doctors, to help ailing companies and could result in disproportionate hardship for directors.

British Gas fights off critics and insists on Norway supply

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

British Gas remains convinced that it will need supplies from the Sleipner field in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea to meet demand from its domestic and industrial users in the 1990s.

At the same time it is repeating its opposition to exports of gas from the British sector ever being allowed by the Government.

British Gas, in a detailed analysis of gas available in the North Sea, has attempted to answer its critics who have suggested that enough gas is available in the British sector to meet its needs.

The corporation has been criticized by the Treasury for its proposed £20 billion contract with the Norwegian state oil company, Statoil, on the grounds of the effect it will have on the balance of payments.

Sectors of the oil industry have criticized the deal, saying that it will threaten the viability

of smaller fields in the British sector.

Yesterday, British Gas repeated its assurance that it will take all gas that is commercially available from the British sector of the North Sea and is planning to buy from all the 45 projected fields in the area before the end of the century.

It says: "What would be at stake would be the security of gas supplies to British homes and businesses. British Gas cannot gamble with its customers' supplies."

There is also a broad consensus on the prospects for rising gas demand for the rest of the 1980s and for a continuing high level of gas sales in the 1990s, even after efforts to conserve energy have been taken into account."

| Filling the Supply/Demand Gap (million cubic feet a day) | | | |
|--|------|------|------|
| 1980 | 1985 | 2000 | 2005 |
| UK fields under negotiation | 1200 | 1400 | 2000 |
| Other UK fields | 200 | 1400 | 2400 |
| Sleipner | — | 500 | 1200 |
| Total uncontracted requirement | 1400 | 3800 | 4800 |

The Sleipner contract has taken 18 months to negotiate and awaits approval between the British and Norwegian governments. Gas is due to flow from 1991 and last until 2010.

Mr Bob Evans, the British Gas Chief executive, said yesterday: "All our plans have the same starting point - our customers' needs. Sleipner gas is necessary to give our

customers what they need and want, assured gas supplies."

British Gas says in its analysis: "Decisions taken now will affect Britain's supplies well into the next century. British Gas more than any other organization needs to feel confident that they are the right decisions, because the corporation alone has a statutory duty to develop and maintain an efficient co-ordinated gas supply for Britain."

The corporation says that because of its statutory obligation it would be too risky to base plans on the basis of gas that may or may not be available.

It says: "What would be at stake would be the security of gas supplies to British homes and businesses. British Gas cannot gamble with its customers' supplies."

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Security Pacific, the California bank, plans to take a 50 per cent stake in a joint company with Tullett & Tokyo Forex International in order to participate in the new style gilt market as an inter-dealer broker.

Tullett & Tokyo, which is 47 per cent owned by the biggest Japanese moneybroker, Tokyu, Forex, ranks among the top three London money brokers.

Security Pacific is the ninth largest banking group in the US and is making a determined thrust into the British securities market. It has already reached agreement to buy the stockbrokers Hoare Govett and the stockjobbers Charles Pulley once Stock Exchange rules allow.

The Bank of England's proposals for the government securities market of the future envisage inter-dealer brokers

(IDBs) acting as brokers between the primary dealers who will make the market in UK gilts market."

There have already been informal discussions with the Bank of England and some other companies are also understood to have expressed interest in becoming IDBs to the Bank in becoming IDBs.

Security Pacific already owns an IDB in the US through RJM Securities. It is using RJM to form a link with Tullett & Tokyo.

RJM Securities will take a 50 per cent stake in a subsidiary company, Tullett & Tokyo Securities, which has an agreement with Cantor Fitzgerald, the New York firm, to deal in US government securities.

However, this arrangement expires at the beginning of next February.

Mr Derek Tullett, chairman

of Tullett & Tokyo, said yesterday: "Our initial thrust will be to act as an IDB in the UK gilts market."

There have already been informal discussions with the Bank of England and some other companies are also understood to have expressed interest in becoming IDBs to the Bank in becoming IDBs.

Security Pacific already owns an IDB in the US through RJM Securities. It is using RJM to form a link with Tullett & Tokyo.

RJM Securities will take a 50 per cent stake in a subsidiary company, Tullett & Tokyo Securities, which has an agreement with Cantor Fitzgerald, the New York firm, to deal in US government securities.

However, this arrangement expires at the beginning of next February.

Mr Derek Tullett, chairman

of Tullett & Tokyo, said yesterday: "Our initial thrust will be to act as an IDB in the UK gilts market."

There have already been informal discussions with the Bank of England and some other companies are also understood to have expressed interest in becoming IDBs to the Bank in becoming IDBs.

Security Pacific already owns an IDB in the US through RJM Securities. It is using RJM to form a link with Tullett & Tokyo.

RJM Securities will take a 50 per cent stake in a subsidiary company, Tullett & Tokyo Securities, which has an agreement with Cantor Fitzgerald, the New York firm, to deal in US government securities.

However, this arrangement expires at the beginning of next February.

Mr Derek Tullett, chairman

of Tullett & Tokyo, said yesterday: "Our initial thrust will be to act as an IDB in the UK gilts market."

There have already been informal discussions with the Bank of England and some other companies are also understood to have expressed interest in becoming IDBs to the Bank in becoming IDBs.

Security Pacific already owns an IDB in the US through RJM Securities. It is using RJM to form a link with Tullett & Tokyo.

RJM Securities will take a 50 per cent stake in a subsidiary company, Tullett & Tokyo Securities, which has an agreement with Cantor Fitzgerald, the New York firm, to deal in US government securities.

However, this arrangement expires at the beginning of next February.

Mr Derek Tullett, chairman

of Tullett & Tokyo, said yesterday: "Our initial thrust will be to act as an IDB in the UK gilts market."

There have already been informal discussions with the Bank of England and some other companies are also understood to have expressed interest in becoming IDBs to the Bank in becoming IDBs.

Security Pacific already owns an IDB in the US through RJM Securities. It is using RJM to form a link with Tullett & Tokyo.

RJM Securities will take a 50 per cent stake in a subsidiary company, Tullett & Tokyo Securities, which has an agreement with Cantor Fitzgerald, the New York firm, to deal in US government securities.

However, this arrangement expires at the beginning of next February.

Mr Derek Tullett, chairman

of Tullett & Tokyo, said yesterday: "Our initial thrust will be to act as an IDB in the UK gilts market."

There have already been informal discussions with the Bank of England and some other companies are also understood to have expressed interest in becoming IDBs to the Bank in becoming IDBs.

Security Pacific already owns an IDB in the US through RJM Securities. It is using RJM to form a link with Tullett & Tokyo.

RJM Securities will take a 50 per cent stake in a subsidiary company, Tullett & Tokyo Securities, which has an agreement with Cantor Fitzgerald, the New York firm, to deal in US government securities.

However, this arrangement expires at the beginning of next February.

Mr Derek Tullett, chairman

of Tullett & Tokyo, said yesterday: "Our initial thrust will be to act as an IDB in the UK gilts market."

There have already been informal discussions with the Bank of England and some other companies are also understood to have expressed interest in becoming IDBs to the Bank in becoming IDBs.

Security Pacific already owns an IDB in the US through RJM Securities. It is using RJM to form a link with Tullett & Tokyo.

RJM Securities will take a 50 per cent stake in a subsidiary company, Tullett & Tokyo Securities, which has an agreement with Cantor Fitzgerald, the New York firm, to deal in US government securities.

However, this arrangement expires at the beginning of next February.

British Aerospace flew against the market trend yesterday, dipping 10p to 375p at one stage before recouping pennies to close at 378p.

One of BAE's most galmorous customers is getting close to make or break time with its unions, and City analysts are worried about side-effects on BAE's order book. Pacific Southwest Airlines has a contract to buy 104 aircraft from the British group and an option to buy another 25.

PSA is trying to sell a pay package reduction deal to the Teamsters Union, and any hitch in that deal going through could lead to a big cash crisis at the airline, which is well-known as the official carrier for Disneyland.

Mr Matthew Windridge at analyst Quilter, Croxton, the broking firm said: "Even if the Teamsters agree the proposals, PSA is unlikely to have cash to take up its option on those 25 146s". Each 146 is worth roughly \$15 million.

PSA finishes its presentation to the Teamsters at the end of this week, and a vote from the union is expected by the end of

Rothmans International, the tobacco group, recovered part of Monday's fall yesterday as the market adopted a less distressed attitude to the profits set-back by Carling O'Keefe, its Canadian brewing off-shoot. Although Carling's profits are expected to be down by 20 per cent and this has prompted analysts to pull back their forecasts from approaching £180 million to about £170 million, the shares gained 4p to 153p.

the month. The pilots' union is expected by the end of the month. The pilots' union at PSA has already agreed to the package, which involves a 15 per cent cut in total pay and a 15 per cent stake in PSA and stock and profits-sharing plan for the workers.

If the deal is not accepted, the future looks bleak for PSA, leaving BAE short of one of its best customers. PSA has already warned, though probably as part of "scare the union" tactic, that the airline might have to file for protection under the Chapter 11 bankruptcy rules in order to make a full refinancing deal.

On Wall Street and in London yesterday the words "Chapter 11" sent shivers down some spines.

Equities again stretched to a new peak with even the old fashioned FT 30 share index, which has been limping behind the other leading market indicators, at last reaching a record level.

At the close the FT 30 was up 9.6 points at 924.3 points, topping its May peak by 1.5 points. The more broadly based FT-SE index closed at 1,183.7

STOCK MARKET REPORT

BAe flies against the trend with a dip

By Derek Pain and Pam Spooner

points, up 8.6 points. "Footsie" finished a little below the day's best-level.

The looming presence of British Telecom was a prime factor in yesterday's rush to new heights. With the expectations of institutional investors now being heavily scaled down many fund managers are finding they have too much cash in their kitty.

Hence the growing pressure of institutional buying. With growing hopes that interest rates will fall and the pit strike looking weaker as more miners drift back to work there was an atmosphere of heady buying excitement.

Some institutional investors, however, are far from happy about the method being adopted for the scaling down. A discretionary approach is being used with in some cases institutional entitlements are being reduced to 30 per cent of original expectations. The vast underwriting operation is now effectively completed.

Imperial Group, the cigarette group, came in for a run, jumping 6p to 137p.

Beers were again in demand with Bass, Allied-Lyons and Scottish and Newcastle Breweries moving ahead sharply.

Grand Metropolitan was up 8p to 316p. After the recent spike

result the price has been strong and yesterday C and W rose 11p to 336p.

Ahead of today's eagerly awaited Commercial Union figures composite insurances were strong. CU was up 7p at 173p. General Accident gained 14p at 485p and Royal Insurance rose 11p to 191p.

Oils were mixed with leaders like Lasmo up to 12p. Burmah was 3p ahead at 343p. But some explorers succumbed to profit taking.

Motor component shares continued to bask in the reflection of Lucas Industries, up a further 5p to 262p at one time on its Monday results.

De La Rue gained 20p to 760p on its 20 per cent increase in interim profits. GEI Engineering, half way profit, 59 per cent higher, gained 13p to 92p.

USM stock Fergabrook rose 9p to 108p on news that the company has won the toy merchandising rights to the forthcoming film "Ghostbusters".

Monday's equity turnover was valued at £294,986 million, from 19,374 bargains. Gilt transactions totalled 3,689.

Total number of UK and Irish stocks traded were 179,9 million.

Strong & Fisher, the tannery and leather goods group, took a knock as Mr Asil Nadir, the Turkish businessman and chairman of Polly Peck, sold his 24.9

per cent stake in S & F to the institutions.

S & F shares slumped 23p to 140p, roughly the price at which Mr Nadir's Restro Investments sold the shares. He bought the stake for 70p a share earlier this year.

Mr Nadir says he wants to "demonstrate visibly" his "intention to devote his time fully to Polly Peck". He has been criticised in the City for dissipating his investment effort.

Polly Peck's share price dipped 7p to 247p as the news came through, although the Strong & Fisher transaction had little influence on that. Polly Peck shares looked to be hit by profit-taking after gains in the past week ahead of profit figures which are due out soon.

Government stocks failed to join in the market euphoria they started well. But then prices relaxed on forecasts of a bigger US deficit and at the close losses of up to 5% were evident. More of the 9% cut Exchequer 1988 tap was sold.

One beneficiary of the British Telecom flotation is Cable and Wireless. It is the nearest share the stock market has to BT. As a

result the price has been strong and yesterday C and W rose 11p to 336p.

Ahead of today's eagerly

awaived Commercial Union

figures composite insurances

were strong. CU was up 7p at

173p. General Accident gained

14p at 485p and Royal In-

surance rose 11p to 191p.

Oils were mixed with leaders

like Lasmo up to 12p. Burmah

was 3p ahead at 343p. But some

explorers succumbed to profit

taking.

Motor component shares

continued to bask in the

reflection of Lucas Industries,

up a further 5p to 262p at one

time on its Monday results.

De La Rue gained 20p to

760p on its 20 per cent increase

in interim profits. GEI Engi-

neering, half way profit, 59 per

cent higher, gained 13p to 92p.

USM stock Fergabrook rose

9p to 108p on news that the

company has won the toy

merchandising rights to the

forthcoming film "Ghostbus-

ters".

Monday's equity turnover

was valued at £294,986 million,

from 19,374 bargains. Gilt

transactions totalled 3,689.

Total number of UK and Irish

stocks traded were 179,9 million.

Strong & Fisher, the tannery

and leather goods group, took a

knock as Mr Asil Nadir, the

Turkish businessman and chair-

man of Polly Peck, sold his 24.9

per cent stake in S & F to the

institutions.

S & F shares slumped 23p to

140p, roughly the price at which

Mr Nadir's Restro Investments

sold the shares. He bought the

stake for 70p a share earlier this

year.

Mr Nadir says he wants to

"demonstrate visibly" his "in-

tention to devote his time fully

to Polly Peck". He has been

criticised in the City for dissi-

pating his investment effort.

Polly Peck's share price

dipped 7p to 247p as the news

came through, although the

Strong & Fisher transaction

had little influence on that.

Polly Peck shares looked to be

hit by profit-taking after gains

in the past week ahead of profit

figures which are due out soon.

Government stocks failed to

join in the market euphoria

they started well. But then

prices relaxed on forecasts of a

bigger US deficit and at the

close losses of up to 5% were

evident. More of the 9% cut

Exchequer 1988 tap was sold.

Government stocks failed to

join in the market euphoria

they started well. But then

prices relaxed on forecasts of a

bigger US deficit and at the

close losses of up to 5% were

evident. More of the 9% cut

Exchequer 1988 tap was sold.

Government stocks failed to

join in the market euphoria

they started well. But then

prices relaxed on forecasts of a

bigger US deficit and at the

close losses of up to 5% were

evident. More of the 9% cut

Exchequer 1988 tap was sold.

Government stocks failed to

join in the market euphoria

they started well. But then

prices relaxed on forecasts of a

bigger US deficit and at the

close losses of up to 5% were

evident. More of the 9% cut

Exchequer 1988 tap was sold.

Government stocks failed to

join in the market euphoria

they started well. But then

prices relaxed on forecasts of a

bigger US deficit and at the

close losses of up to 5% were

evident. More of the 9% cut

Exchequer 1988 tap was sold.

Government stocks failed to

join in the market euphoria

they started well. But then

prices relaxed on forecasts of a

bigger US deficit and at the

close losses of up to 5% were

evident. More of the 9% cut

Exchequer 1988 tap was sold.

Government stocks failed to

join in the market euphoria

they started well. But then

prices relaxed on forecasts of a

bigger US deficit and at the

close losses of up to 5% were

evident. More of the 9% cut

APPOINTMENTS

Yarrow to head Clydesdale

Clydesdale Bank: Sir Eric Yarrow will succeed Sir Robert Fairhurst as chairman with effect from April 17 1985. Mr William D. Coats will become joint deputy chairman from that day.

Legal & General: Mr K. H. M. Dixon has been appointed a director, he is also Chairman of Rowntree Mackintosh Plc. Esso: Mr C. A. Potter has become the treasurer. He succeeds Mr W. G. Todd, who has moved to the United States. F & C Pacific Investment Trust: Sir Hugh Cortazzi recently British Ambassador to Japan, has now been made a director.

The De La Rue Company: Mr J. D. Salmon, managing director of Crosfield Electronics Division, has been elected to board.

Sketchley: Mr Eric Colwell has become a non-executive director.

Willis Faber & Dumas (UK): Mr William Downey has become an executive director. He was previously a main board director of Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Thompson Clive & Partners: Mr Stephen Black and Mr Robin Meyer have joined the board.

Rayford Supreme Holdings: Mr Colin Davies had been appointed finance director and deputy managing director, from January 1, 1985.

Granada Television: Prof. Robert Whelan, vice-chancellor of Liverpool University, has joined the board as a non-executive director.

The Institute of London Underwriters: Mr Bernard Curtis, general manager and secretary, will retire of January 31, 1985. He will be succeeded by Mr Peter Worsfold.

Stephenson Harwood: Mr R. H. Aydon and Mr P. W. U. Corbett have become partners.

Middle East Bank: Mr Majid Al Fattaih succeeds Dr M. Yassar El Bitar as chief executive.

Jones Woodhead & Sons: Mr J. A. Harrop has been appointed managing director and chief executive in place of Mr E. S. Simpson, who continues as chairman. Mr A. J. Smith has been promoted to deputy managing director.

Vickers Shipbuilding & Engineering: Mr George Bowmer has been made director of engineering sales and marketing.

International Military Services: Mr Keith Walley has been appointed a director and will succeed Sir John Cuckney as chairman next May.

ECONOMIC COMMENTARY

Missed opportunity to spread wealth

By Graham Searjeant

The Government's plans to reform pensions law and taxation are moving in different directions

The mention of occupational pensions is more likely to induce cataclysm than to set the blood racing. That makes it all the more surprising that pension reform has reached the top of the action tray for at least two government departments. It may, however, explain why a whole variety of economic tests have been applied to pension reform, but applied so randomly, in response to different pressures without any sense of central coordination that they are likely to conflict with each other, solve few problems, and create more. In the process, they will miss an historic opportunity for the Government to further one of its central philosophical aims: to spread wealth in the hands of the few.

His economic rationale is to achieve fiscal neutrality between different forms of saving (as well as spending), to avoid tax distorting people's behaviour. Like Mr Fowler, however, he is anxious that pension provision should be taken care of as far as possible in the private sector to minimize the share of government revenue and spending in the national income.

Both, however, have ignored the most fundamental drawback of occupational pensions. They induce millions to channel their savings into the one form that denies the spread of wealth and freezes the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few.

The reform movement gathered pace with the investigations set in train by Mr Norman Fowler, the Social Services Secretary. They stemmed from the complaint, borne of inflation, that most pensionable employees who changed jobs during their careers, leaving a pension frozen in money terms behind them, lost much of the benefit of their pension savings in order to subsidize the dwindling minority who followed the old ideal that spawned the pensions movement and stayed with the same company for most of their working lives.

As the investigation widened, it encompassed the need to promote labour mobility and the opportunity to promote competition for savings and consumer choice. It also toyed with the somewhat theoretical idea that those in control of their own savings would take more risk and invest more in small business than anonymous, risk-averse pension fund institutions, and that a more direct individual link with savings returns would make people more aware of the value of profit and the perils of inflation.

Unless actuaries come up with better guidelines than presently seems likely, it will do little to solve mobility problems through pensions transfer. Even the limited proposals to allow employees to opt out of the system in favour of personal portable pensions have been left out of this year's Bill.

As Mr Lawson appears to have focused on two other reliefs, the tax-free status of pension funds' investment income, invoiced at a tempting

| Estimated costs of pension reliefs 1983-84 | |
|---|--------------|
| Tax relief for employees' contributions | £m 1,100 |
| Tax relief for employees on employers' contributions | 1,100 |
| Exemption of pension funds' investment income (assuming tax at 30 per cent) | 2,250 |
| Exemption of pension funds' capital gains | n/a |
| Exemption of lump sum | 660 |
| Total of these reliefs | 5,100 |
| Less: Tax yield from pensions in payment | 1,850 |
| Net cost of pension reliefs | 3,250 |

Source: Board of Inland Revenue.

After house purchase, occupational pensions are by far the most important form of long-term saving for million (especially if employers' contributions are included). Adding in the notional capital value of pensions on retirement would eventually change the distribution of wealth as radically as the growth of mass home ownership. Yet pension rights are not wealth. You cannot control them, transfer them or bequeath them.

In effect, pension rights suffer 100 per cent inheritance tax, so that the average person whose wealth might consist in equal parts of a house and pension rights, faces a 50 per cent-plus inheritance tax at least as much as the average tax-planning millionaire and his heirs might expect to pay. Pensions deter the long-term spread of wealth.

There is an analogy here with council housing. Both started and continue to be organized with the noblest of motives. Both have grown to help millions lead a decent and far more comfortable life, bringing up a family and in retirement.

Yet the growth in average incomes has subtly and gradually turned council housing and is now changing occupational pensions, into a barrier to further social equality, freedom and family development.

MEASURES MAY SEEM LOGICAL INDIVIDUALLY BUT FAIL TO GRASP TRUE NEED FOR REFORM

The sitting duck among pension reliefs, unprotected by gilt-edged guarantees, is the £650 million tax cost of allowing people to take up to 1½ times their salary out of their pension as a tax-free lump sum when they retire. Discouraging this would actually help pension fund cash flow.

MEASURES MAY SEEM LOGICAL INDIVIDUALLY BUT FAIL TO GRASP TRUE NEED FOR REFORM

The greatest distortion to saving habits is that pension contributions are tax deductible – incidentally costing £2.2 billion of tax on the Revenue estimate. The IFS points out that it would be an unacceptable extension of double taxation to tax both contributions and, as at present, pensions in payment, which bring in £1.9 billion. For pensions include a big element of capital repayment and to tax them at both ends would make them a worse bet, from a tax point of view, than putting savings under the mattress. Separating out the capital repayment would be hopelessly complex.

The three-generation continuum of pension schemes ensures that a switch from taxing pensions to taxing contributions, while best resolving distortions of savings patterns, would cause so much chaos and unfairness between scheme members that existing schemes would have to be closed and new ones opened for future contributions – assuming employers thought it worth while.

MEASURES MAY SEEM LOGICAL INDIVIDUALLY BUT FAIL TO GRASP TRUE NEED FOR REFORM

The pension industry would not mind. The IFS study even described taxing lump sums as "a desirable simplification of pension fund taxation." This, then, is the insiders' favourite for the Chancellor's axe. Yet the lump sum on retirement is the element in pensions that truly serves to spread wealth.

MEASURES MAY SEEM LOGICAL INDIVIDUALLY BUT FAIL TO GRASP TRUE NEED FOR REFORM

We are faced, therefore, with a series of measures that may seem logical individually, but fail to grasp the true need for pensions reform, or understand the opportunity being missed.

MEASURES MAY SEEM LOGICAL INDIVIDUALLY BUT FAIL TO GRASP TRUE NEED FOR REFORM

Home ownership, usually the biggest avenue for saving, has long enjoyed a high priority in Government thinking. Its latest manifestation, the sale of council houses, may prove to better the unequal distribution of wealth.

MEASURES MAY SEEM LOGICAL INDIVIDUALLY BUT FAIL TO GRASP TRUE NEED FOR REFORM

The lump sum that can now be taken on retirement, was encouraged by the general approval of additional voluntary pension contributions that emerged from Mr Fowler's debate. It represents the important exception to these strictures. So, if it is strange for this Government to give so much tax incentive to the form of saving that contributes least to the long-term spread of wealth, it seems even stranger that the Chancellor should be eyeing the lump sum, the part of pension wealth that can be transmitted, as his first target for removing concessions.

MEASURES MAY SEEM LOGICAL INDIVIDUALLY BUT FAIL TO GRASP TRUE NEED FOR REFORM

The lump sum that can now be taken on retirement, was encouraged by the general approval of additional voluntary pension contributions that emerged from Mr Fowler's debate.

MEASURES MAY SEEM LOGICAL INDIVIDUALLY BUT FAIL TO GRASP TRUE NEED FOR REFORM

So, if it is strange for this Government to give so much tax incentive to the form of saving that contributes least to the long-term spread of wealth, it seems even stranger that the Chancellor should be eyeing the lump sum, the part of pension wealth that can be transmitted, as his first target for removing concessions.

MEASURES MAY SEEM LOGICAL INDIVIDUALLY BUT FAIL TO GRASP TRUE NEED FOR REFORM

The lump sum that can now be taken on retirement, was encouraged by the general approval of additional voluntary pension contributions that emerged from Mr Fowler's debate.

MEASURES MAY SEEM LOGICAL INDIVIDUALLY BUT FAIL TO GRASP TRUE NEED FOR REFORM

So, if it is strange for this Government to give so much tax incentive to the form of saving that contributes least to the long-term spread of wealth, it seems even stranger that the Chancellor should be eyeing the lump sum, the part of pension wealth that can be transmitted, as his first target for removing concessions.

MEASURES MAY SEEM LOGICAL INDIVIDUALLY BUT FAIL TO GRASP TRUE NEED FOR REFORM

The lump sum that can now be taken on retirement, was encouraged by the general approval of additional voluntary pension contributions that emerged from Mr Fowler's debate.

MEASURES MAY SEEM LOGICAL INDIVIDUALLY BUT FAIL TO GRASP TRUE NEED FOR REFORM

So, if it is strange for this Government to give so much tax incentive to the form of saving that contributes least to the long-term spread of wealth, it seems even stranger that the Chancellor should be eyeing the lump sum, the part of pension wealth that can be transmitted, as his first target for removing concessions.

MEASURES MAY SEEM LOGICAL INDIVIDUALLY BUT FAIL TO GRASP TRUE NEED FOR REFORM

The lump sum that can now be taken on retirement, was encouraged by the general approval of additional voluntary pension contributions that emerged from Mr Fowler's debate.

MEASURES MAY SEEM LOGICAL INDIVIDUALLY BUT FAIL TO GRASP TRUE NEED FOR REFORM

So, if it is strange for this Government to give so much tax incentive to the form of saving that contributes least to the long-term spread of wealth, it seems even stranger that the Chancellor should be eyeing the lump sum, the part of pension wealth that can be transmitted, as his first target for removing concessions.

MEASURES MAY SEEM LOGICAL INDIVIDUALLY BUT FAIL TO GRASP TRUE NEED FOR REFORM

The lump sum that can now be taken on retirement, was encouraged by the general approval of additional voluntary pension contributions that emerged from Mr Fowler's debate.

MEASURES MAY SEEM LOGICAL INDIVIDUALLY BUT FAIL TO GRASP TRUE NEED FOR REFORM

So, if it is strange for this Government to give so much tax incentive to the form of saving that contributes least to the long-term spread of wealth, it seems even stranger that the Chancellor should be eyeing the lump sum, the part of pension wealth that can be transmitted, as his first target for removing concessions.

MEASURES MAY SEEM LOGICAL INDIVIDUALLY BUT FAIL TO GRASP TRUE NEED FOR REFORM

The lump sum that can now be taken on retirement, was encouraged by the general approval of additional voluntary pension contributions that emerged from Mr Fowler's debate.

MEASURES MAY SEEM LOGICAL INDIVIDUALLY BUT FAIL TO GRASP TRUE NEED FOR REFORM

So, if it is strange for this Government to give so much tax incentive to the form of saving that contributes least to the long-term spread of wealth, it seems even stranger that the Chancellor should be eyeing the lump sum, the part of pension wealth that can be transmitted, as his first target for removing concessions.

MEASURES MAY SEEM LOGICAL INDIVIDUALLY BUT FAIL TO GRASP TRUE NEED FOR REFORM

The lump sum that can now be taken on retirement, was encouraged by the general approval of additional voluntary pension contributions that emerged from Mr Fowler's debate.

MEASURES MAY SEEM LOGICAL INDIVIDUALLY BUT FAIL TO GRASP TRUE NEED FOR REFORM

So, if it is strange for this Government to give so much tax incentive to the form of saving that contributes least to the long-term spread of wealth, it seems even stranger that the Chancellor should be eyeing the lump sum, the part of pension wealth that can be transmitted, as his first target for removing concessions.

MEASURES MAY SEEM LOGICAL INDIVIDUALLY BUT FAIL TO GRASP TRUE NEED FOR REFORM

The lump sum that can now be taken on retirement, was encouraged by the general approval of additional voluntary pension contributions that emerged from Mr Fowler's debate.

MEASURES MAY SEEM LOGICAL INDIVIDUALLY BUT FAIL TO GRASP TRUE NEED FOR REFORM

So, if it is strange for this Government to give so much tax incentive to the form of saving that contributes least to the long-term spread of wealth, it seems even stranger that the Chancellor should be eyeing the lump sum, the part of pension wealth that can be transmitted, as his first target for removing concessions.

MEASURES MAY SEEM LOGICAL INDIVIDUALLY BUT FAIL TO GRASP TRUE NEED FOR REFORM

The lump sum that can now be taken on retirement, was encouraged by the general approval of additional voluntary pension contributions that emerged from Mr Fowler's debate.

MEASURES MAY SEEM LOGICAL INDIVIDUALLY BUT FAIL TO GRASP TRUE NEED FOR REFORM

So, if it is strange for this Government to give so much tax incentive to the form of saving that contributes least to the long-term spread of wealth, it seems even stranger that the Chancellor should be eyeing the lump sum, the part of pension wealth that can be transmitted, as his first target for removing concessions.

MEASURES MAY SEEM LOGICAL INDIVIDUALLY BUT FAIL TO GRASP TRUE NEED FOR REFORM

The lump sum that can now be taken on retirement, was encouraged by the general approval of additional voluntary pension contributions that emerged from Mr Fowler's debate.

MEASURES MAY SEEM LOGICAL INDIVIDUALLY BUT FAIL TO GRASP TRUE NEED FOR REFORM

So, if it is strange for this Government to give so much tax incentive to the form of saving that contributes least to the long-term spread of wealth, it seems even stranger that the Chancellor should be eyeing the lump sum, the part of pension wealth that can be transmitted, as his first target for removing concessions.

MEASURES MAY SEEM LOGICAL INDIVIDUALLY BUT FAIL TO GRASP TRUE NEED FOR REFORM

The lump sum that can now be taken on retirement, was encouraged by the general approval of additional voluntary pension contributions that emerged from Mr Fowler's debate.

MEASURES MAY SEEM LOGICAL INDIVIDUALLY BUT FAIL TO GRASP TRUE NEED FOR REFORM

So, if it is strange for this Government to give so much tax incentive to the form of saving that contributes least to the long-term spread of wealth, it seems even stranger that the Chancellor should be eyeing the lump sum, the part of pension wealth that can be transmitted, as his first target for removing concessions.

MEASURES MAY SEEM LOGICAL INDIVIDUALLY BUT FAIL TO GRASP TRUE NEED FOR REFORM

The lump sum that can now be taken on retirement, was encouraged by the general approval of additional voluntary pension contributions that emerged from Mr Fowler's debate.

MEASURES MAY SEEM LOGICAL INDIVIDUALLY BUT FAIL TO GRASP TRUE NEED FOR REFORM

So, if it is strange for this Government to give so much tax incentive to the form of saving that contributes least to the long-term spread of wealth, it seems even stranger that the Chancellor should be eyeing the lump sum, the part of pension wealth that can be transmitted, as his first target for removing concessions.

MEASURES MAY SEEM LOGICAL INDIVIDUALLY BUT FAIL TO GRASP TRUE NEED FOR REFORM

The lump sum that can now be taken on retirement, was encouraged by the general approval of additional voluntary pension contributions that emerged from Mr Fowler's debate.

MEASURES MAY SEEM LOGICAL INDIVIDUALLY BUT FAIL TO GRASP TRUE NEED FOR REFORM

So, if it is strange for this Government to give so much tax incentive to the form of saving that contributes least to the long-term spread of wealth, it seems even stranger that the Chancellor should be eyeing the lump sum, the part of pension wealth that can be transmitted, as his first target for removing concessions.

MEASURES MAY SEEM LOGICAL INDIVIDUALLY BUT FAIL TO GRASP TRUE NEED FOR REFORM

The lump sum that can now be taken on retirement, was encouraged by the general approval of additional voluntary pension contributions that emerged from Mr Fowler's debate.

MEASURES MAY SEEM LOGICAL INDIVIDUALLY BUT FAIL TO GRASP TRUE NEED FOR REFORM

Finland

In the first visit by a Finnish head of state for 15 years, President Mauno Koivisto arrived in Britain yesterday. This Special Report examines his country's highly successful brand of neutrality, its role in East-West relations, and an economy whose growth rate exceeds even that of Japan.

Richard Owen reports from Helsinki.



"President Koivisto's visit to London shows that the British still have a special place in Finland's view of the world," one Finnish diplomat remarked recently. "We may be perched on the edge of the Soviet Union, but we also have vital links with the West."

Finland's highly successful brand of neutrality is symbolized by its policy of buying weapons for Finnish defence: one-third comes from Russia, one-third from neutral countries or Finland's own arms industries, and one-third from the West. Its trading policy reflects a similar balancing act.

Regrettably, Britain is no longer Finland's main trading partner, as it was before the Second World War. Exports to Britain now only account for some ten per cent of Finland's foreign trade, and Britain has slipped badly to fourth place in the league of Finnish trading partners, after the Soviet Union, Sweden and West Germany.

But Britain's special place in *Finland's historical memories* is more than a myth, and Mr Koivisto's four-day visit - his first to Britain since becoming president in January 1982 - should give a boost to bi-lateral trade, provided British and Finnish businessmen are ready to capitalize on the political impetus provided by the trip.

However, it is still the Soviet Union which preoccupies Finnish foreign policy makers most. President Koivisto has made no fewer than seven trips to Moscow since he was elected, the last in April this year. The Finnish Prime Minister, Kalevi Sorsa, was in Moscow in September, followed closely by Paavo Vayrynen, the Finnish Foreign Minister, in October. For that matter Kremlin leaders call on Helsinki from time to time with the same purpose: to

show that just as the Kremlin had nothing to fear from the change of leadership in Helsinki three years ago, Finland has nothing to fear from manoeuvrings in Moscow.

Mr Grigory Romanov, a powerful contender for the Soviet leadership at 62, and well known in Finland for his long years as party boss in nearby Leningrad, appeared in Helsinki in October to attend celebrations marking the fortieth anniversary of the Armistice signing.

The view in Helsinki is that when most of the East is at daggers drawn with most of the West, Soviet-Finnish relations provide the Russians with a model example of good neighbourliness, continuity and mutual reassurance. Or as Mr Vayrynen put it to *The Times*: "President Koivisto has continued the Kekkonen line in a very reliable way."

Perhaps knowing that the Russians had preferred other candidates in the 1982 Presidential elections, Mr Koivisto made a point of getting to know Mr Andropov (tactfully glossing over Andropov's wartime service against Finland in Karelia), and also became the first foreign leader to meet Mr Chernenko after Andropov's death in February this year.

The 1948 Soviet-Finnish treaty of friendship and cooperation has been extended to the year 2003, and on the eve of the Chernenko-Koivisto talks in April, Moscow marked the 36th anniversary of the treaty by telling Helsinki that fruitful cooperation was developing dynamically on the basis of mutual confidence and sincere friendship.

During Mr Sorsa's visit to Moscow in September a new five-year trade agreement worth over 30 billion dollars was signed. As in previous agreements, Soviet raw materials are to be exchanged for Finnish consumer and capital goods. But this time exports of Soviet



“ The prospects for East-West relations are not so promising as many in the West would be very happy to believe. In the West any sign is interpreted as a sign that we are now going to have new discussions of crucial importance about arms reduction and things like that . . . ”

President Koivisto
A full interview on page 23

On and off duty: President Koivisto the statesman and right, the sportsman, playing volleyball, his favourite recreation.



PARTY POLITICS An end to the old alliances

Is Mauno Koivisto finally emerging from the long shadow cast by Urho Kekkonen? For both Finns and foreigners, President Kekkonen personified the stability of post-war Finnish politics during his 26 years in power. President Koivisto, by contrast, tended initially to keep aloof from domestic politics following his election in January 1982.

A former Social Democrat, Mr Koivisto was elected by a wide cross section of Finns in a poll which cut across party boundaries. Mr Koivisto, moreover, has deliberately stressed the parliamentary rather than presidential aspects of Finland's constitution.

On the whole it is Mr Kalevi Sorsa, the Social Democratic Prime Minister, who tends to dominate Finnish politics, not least because the slow collapse of the Communist Party - the most remarkable turn of events in recent years - has focussed

attention on the fortunes of the left.

Mr Sorsa's coalition contains the Social Democrats, the Centre Party, the Rural Party and the Swedish People's Party - but not the Communists, who walked out of the government after a showdown over the budget at the end of 1982.

Mr Sorsa has made it clear that as far as he is concerned the old days of social-democratic-communist alliances are over, and the communists' disastrous performance in the October local elections virtually disqualifies them from government office.

Mr Sorsa's prominence is hardly surprising given that he is now serving his third term as prime minister, a post he first held in 1972 (he has also been Finnish foreign minister). President Koivisto may take more of the initiative if he wins a second term as expected, just as

Continued on Page 22

Helsinki in 1975, and was encouraged by the opening of the Stockholm conference on disarmament and confidence building. But ten years on, very few of the signatories of the Helsinki agreements are still in power.

More to the point, many Nato leaders feel there is nothing much to celebrate, since the Russians have repeatedly violated the Helsinki accords and the era of detente is well and truly buried.

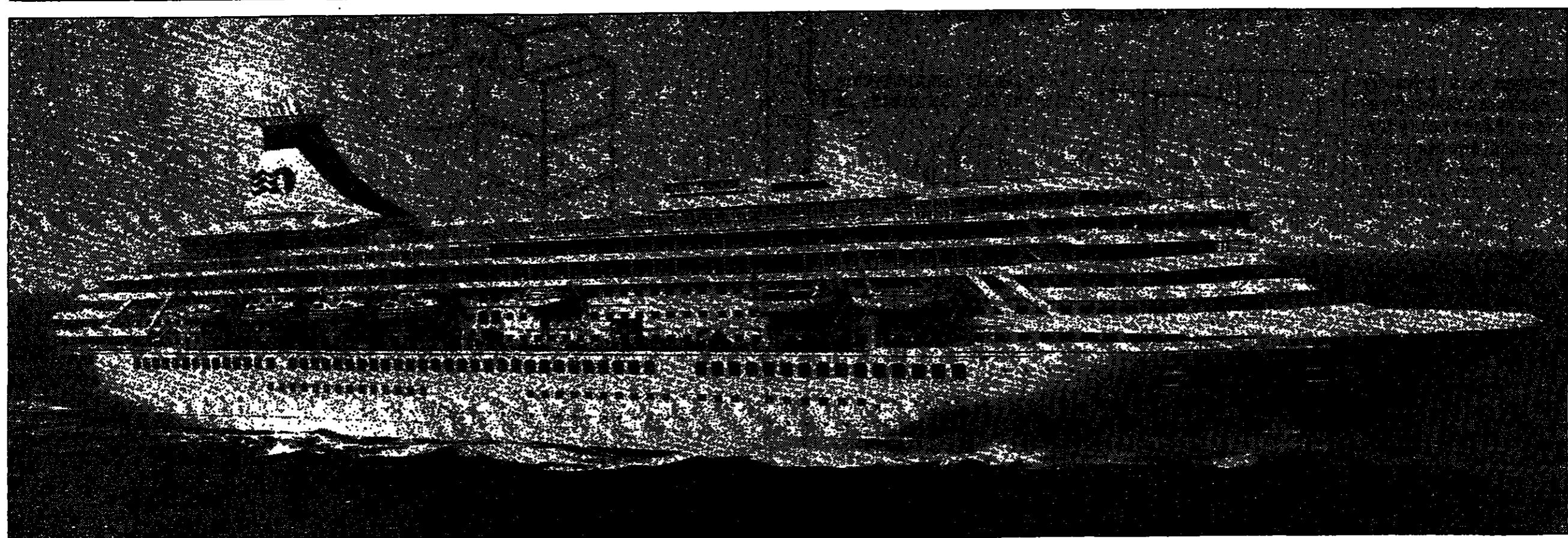
Finland has asked the Nato countries to indicate their attitudes to a 1985 summit gathering in Helsinki by the end of this month, and the issue will no doubt be raised during Mr Koivisto's talks with Mrs Thatcher.

The Russians and East Europeans are certainly keen, and Mr Romanov gave the summit idea his backing in Helsinki in October. So did Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, who visited Helsinki shortly after Mr Romanov.

But even before next August, could Helsinki serve as a neutral meeting place for Mr Chernenko and President Reagan? The Finns are characteristically cautious about the prospects.

As Mr Vayrynen remarked to *The Times*: "We are always ready to host any meeting likely to contribute to peace, but we can only offer our services if it seems realistic to do so."

A Royal Occasion



Tomorrow, The Royal Princess is to be named by H.R.H. The Princess of Wales in the presence of the President of the Republic of Finland, Dr. Mauno Koivisto and Mrs. Koivisto. This marks a significant stage in the development of trade between Great Britain and Finland. However, for Wärtsilä, building the world's most luxurious cruise ship is only part of the story.

Over the past 150 years, Wärtsilä has grown to become one of the largest companies in Finland with production plants in Sweden, Norway, the United States, Singapore and, of course, Finland. Turnover in 1984 is expected to be £800 million, 80% of which is accounted for by exports and foreign production.

Extensive emphasis on Research and Development together with years of experience have combined to make Wärtsilä the market leader in many specialised areas, such as luxury cruisers, arctic know-how and medium speed diesel engines. Paper finishing machinery, sanitary porcelain and vacuum sewage systems, security systems and hotel keycards are some of Wärtsilä's other key product areas.

Wärtsilä is ready on all levels to meet the challenge of the future. The Royal Princess is an example of our commitment to innovation and success.

We wish the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company and all her passengers smooth sailing and bon voyage.



150
1834-1984

WÄRTSILÄ



For further information please contact:

Central Administration, Box 230,
SF-00101 Helsinki 10, Pitkäsiltaantie 1,
SF-00530 Helsinki 53, Tel: (90) 709 51.

Wärtsilä Diesel UK, Shirley Lodge,
470 London Road, Slough,
Berkshire SL3 8QY. Tel: Slough 408 11.

ABLOY Locking Devices Ltd, 313 West End Lane,
London NW6 1RU, Great Britain.
Tel: (01) 435 7661.2 Telex: 29 1356 abloy g.

Wärtsilä in the UK.

Wärtsilä is represented and known in the United Kingdom. Many British ships have been fitted with Wärtsilä diesel engines and the diesel division has offices in Slough which provides a full service back-up. British Shipbuilders also manufacture pre-fabricated ships' cabins under licence from Wärtsilä.

PEKO commercial laundry machines have been sold in England for the last 15 years and the engineering division is a major supplier of machinery to the UK paper industry. High security ABLOY and VingCard Locks are used in the UK in hotels, ships and for general use. ARABIA tableware and glass, well known for its high quality and design, is sold throughout Britain by Dexim International and Stan Leverick Agencies Ltd.

Confidence can't be bought - you have to earn it.

The most important thing in reinsurance is to get your partner to trust you.

Over the years we have managed to do this successfully many times over.

The main unit within the Sampo Group is Sampo, the non-life insurance company. Two of its subsidiaries, Kaleva and Tarmo, write life-assurance. Pension insurance is written by Sampo-Pensions.

A Reliable Reinsurer

Sampo writes an increasingly large international reinsurance account. Furthermore Sampo owns or is a shareholder in several domestic and foreign insurance and reinsurance companies.

In 1983 the Company's retained net premium income was approx. US\$ 223 million and the policyholders' surplus approx. US\$ 257 million.



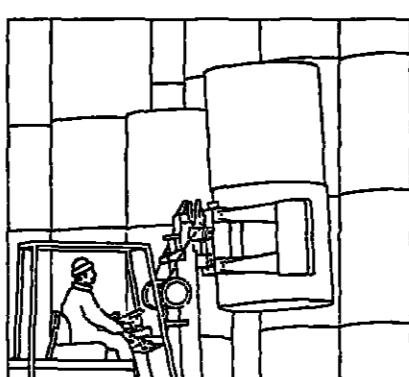
SAMPO

SCHAUMAN. A CENTURY OF WOOD PROCESSING.

Schauman is a privately owned company, and at present is one of the twenty largest industrial enterprises in Finland and one of the ten largest in the forest industry.

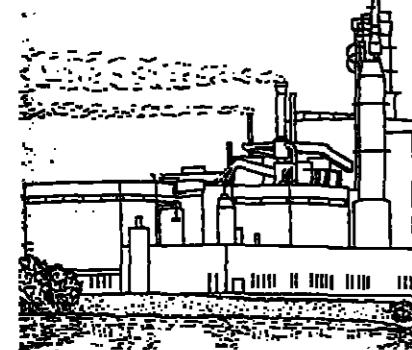
The Group has industrial operations in fourteen localities in Finland.

The Chemical Forest Industry group (pulp, kraft paper, sacks, industrial wrappings) and the Panel Products group represent the

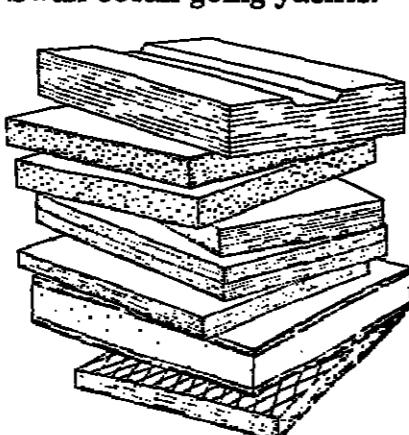


The Sawn Goods Division has been strengthened by investment.

The Yacht Division (Nautor) makes world famous Swan ocean-going yachts.



most important sectors of production. After purchase of the Pellos-Puhos companies, Schauman is the largest producer of plywood and chipboard in Finland. Schauman leads the world in plywood product development.

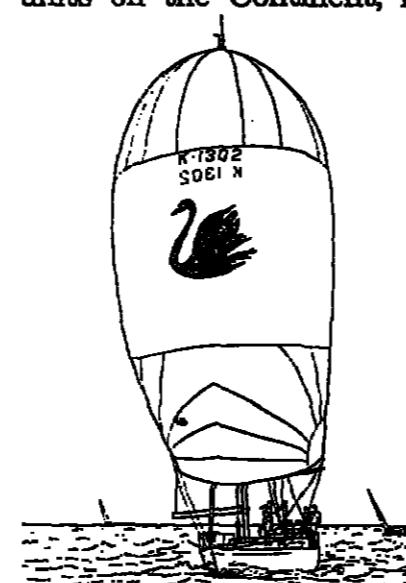


The Building Products group has become a significant part of the Schauman Group in recent years. This group has building products companies in Finland, Sweden and Denmark.

Schauman S.A. is a subsidiary in France engaged in packaging materials production.

Oy Jaromet Ab makes sheet working machines for the metal products industry.

The Group has marketing units on the Continent, in



the Middle East and in Southeast Asia. The Group headquarters are in Helsinki.

SCHAUMAN (UK) COMPANIES
76-80 College Road
HARROW MIDDLESEX
HA1 1JN
UK
tel. +44-1-8635588
telex 923367
telefax +44-1-8632285

HEAD OFFICE
Oy Wilh. Schauman Ab
POB 240 (Väinökatu 13)
SF-00121 HELSINKI
tel. +358-0-646018 and 601122
telex 121342 and 122238
telefax +358-0-601282



FINLAND

POLITICS

Old alliances are over

Continued from page 21

Kekkonen came to the fore in 1963. But Mr Sorsa has clocked up more than 2,500 days in the prime minister's chair and is widely known internationally.

The combined strength of the left-wing parties fell in October to below 40 per cent for the first time since the war, with the Social Democrats losing ground as well as the SKDL, the communist front organisation.

For opposition politicians such as Ilka Suominen, leader of the conservative National Coalition party, it is self-evident that Finland's economic and social problems derive from policies pursued by a series of centre-left governments, with only a few interludes of bourgeois or non-socialist administrations to redress the balance.

The welfare state and government-directed policies pursued by the left are breaking down, Suominen argues, together with the social consensus on which they are based.

Mr Sorsa is able to point with justification to the fact that Finland, once the poor cousin of the Scandinavian countries, is prosperous. But the prime minister agreed in an interview with *The Times* that

Mr Kalevi Sorsa, the Prime Minister of Finland: aware of social change.

the left had dominated Finnish politics as if by natural right, and that socialism must now be re-defined to take account of social change, including the disappearance of entire classes such as small farmers and the urban poor.

Disillusionment with the consensus politics of centre-left governments in Finland is perhaps most clearly reflected in the remarkable rise of the protest vote. In the parliamentary elections of May last year the Social Democrats won 57 seats, or 26.7 per cent of the vote, and the Centre Party 38

seats, or 17.6 per cent. The Conservatives took 44 seats, or 22.1 per cent of the vote, but were not able to pose a convincing challenge to the centre-left coalition.

Instead maverick Finns gave their support to the Finnish Rural Party led by Mr Pekka Vennamo, which won a remarkable 17 seats and 9.7 per cent of the vote. The Rural Party - or "Vennamo" as it often called - has been traditionally regarded as the voice of anti-establishment opinion on the margins of Finnish politics, and some would even place it on the lunatic fringe.

The Social Democrats won 24.8 per cent in the local elections, the Conservatives 23 per cent and the Centre Party 20.2 per cent. But the Greens came from nowhere to win almost three per cent, with a much higher proportion in Helsinki itself.

But it is the decline of the Finnish Communist Party which most preoccupies Finnish political observers, and which could alter the shape of Finnish politics altogether.

The Communist Party vote dropped in the local elections to just over 14 per cent, and even that vote was split since some communist factions put up their own lists - an unprecedented move towards open disunity.

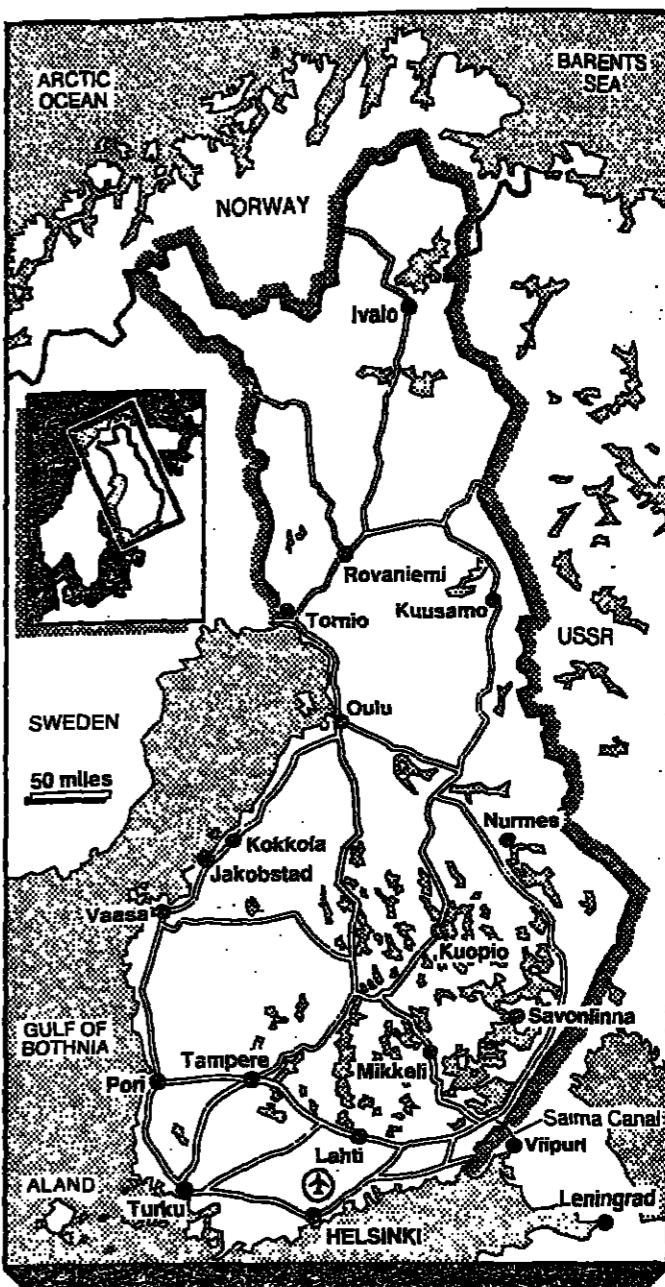
A break-up seems inevitable now that the dominant moderate or Eurocommunist faction has warned the minority of hardline Stalinists that they will be expelled if they persist in toeing the Kremlin line.

The original strength of Finnish communism stemmed less from admiration for neighbouring Russia than from memories of ruthless Finnish capitalism in the 1920s and 1930s, and of treatment of the Reds by the Whites in the Finnish civil war.

But these wellsprings of communist sentiment are running dry, and fratricidal strife between Stalinists and moderates over the past decade has brought the demise of the SKDL close.

The contentious party congress last May saw the defeat of the Stalinists at the hands of the Eurocommunists, who installed 51-year-old Arvo Aalto as party chairman, even though his rival, Mr Jouko Kajanoja, had the personal support of Mr Chernenko.

The Soviet press merely referred to "difficulties" at the May congress, but in fact the



Kremlin was furious, not least because *Pravda* had specifically warned the Finnish communists not to elect someone as lukewarm as Mr Aalto is about hardline Marxism-Leninism and loyalty to Moscow.

So far, at least, it looks as if the intervention in October by Mr Grigory Romanov, a hardline Soviet Politburo member, has failed to stop the split and if anything made it worse. Mr Romanov supported a call by the Stalinist wing of the Finnish party for an extraordinary congress to reverse the Eurocommunist victory, but there seems to be little chance of this coming about.

For the time being at any rate the Kremlin is forced to watch from the sidelines, despite Mr Romanov's warning in Helsinki that "any further weakening of the Finnish Communist Party - and above all its disintegration - would have far-reaching

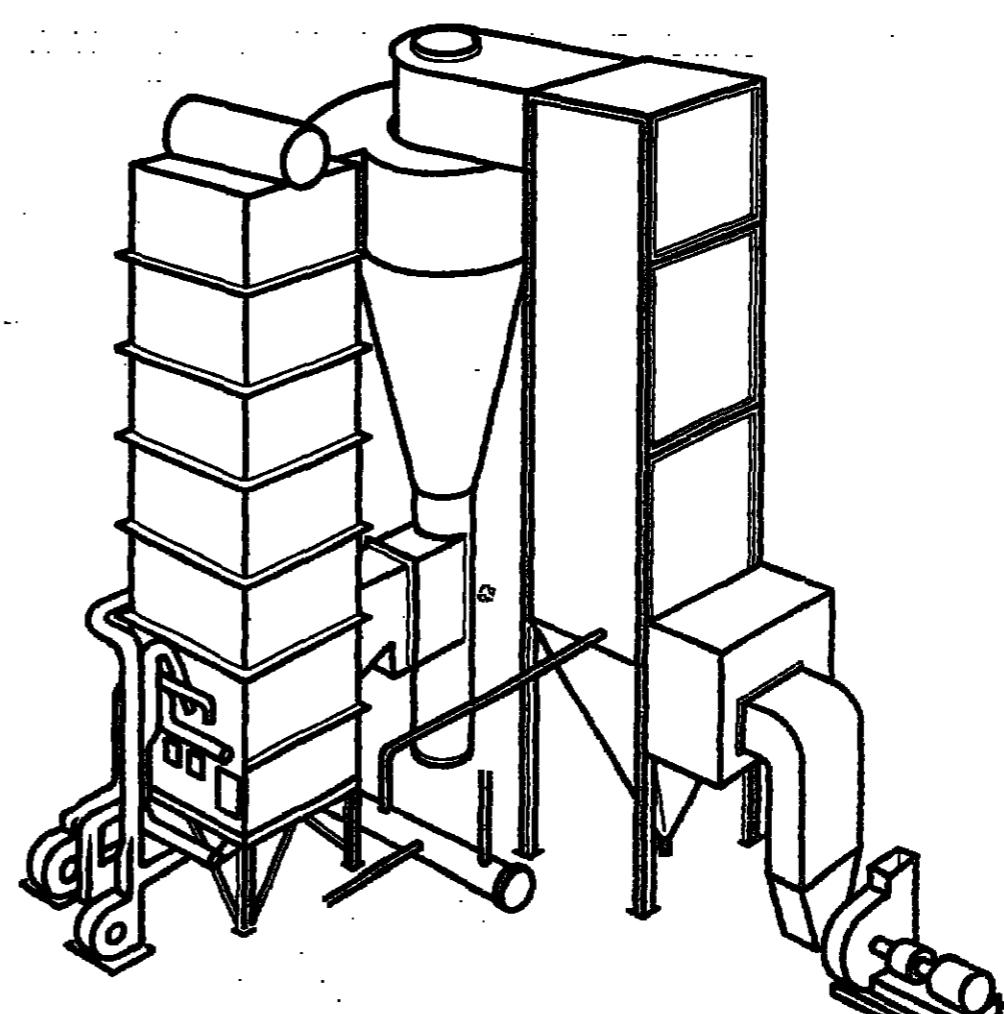
consequences for the internal political situation in Finland. It would make it easier for right wing circles to upset the common stand of those who support the foreign policy line of President Koivisto aimed at friendship and co-operation with the Soviet Union.

In practice, however, as Moscow knows full well, continuation of the Koivisto line does not depend on the fortunes of the communists in Finland, and will occur even if the communists are reduced to a marginal force, as is rapidly becoming the case.

The more interesting political question is whether in future votes lost to the SKDL will go to Mr Sorsa's Social Democrats, the centre party, Vennamo or the Greens and other rising protest groups.

Richard Owen

PYROFLOW® - A PROVEN TECHNIQUE



ENVIRONMENTALLY SAFE

- desulphurization simply by adding limestone
- NO_x formation significantly reduced due to the low combustion temperature

MULTIFUEL COMBUSTOR

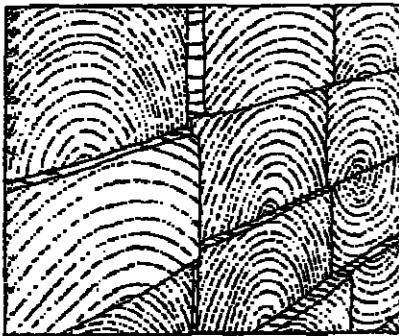
- for simultaneous or alternating use of wide range of fuels including
- high sulphur coal
- petroleum coke
- biowaste
- classified refuse
- high-ash coals
- coal wastes etc.

Already twelve Pyroflow boilers in operation and eleven under construction or design up to capacity 290 MW, in Finland, Sweden, Austria, the Republic of Korea and the USA.

AHLSTROM PRODUCTS LTD
King's House, 52 Queens Road
Weybridge, Surrey KT 13 QAN
Telephone 032-53411
Telex 945415 alpro g
Telex 932-52918

A AHLSTROM CORPORATION
Varkaus Engineering Industries
Boiler Works
P.O. Box 184
SF-78201 VARKAUS
FINLAND
Telephone +358-723211
Telex 4319 almek sf
Telex +358-7222936

AHLSTRÖM



© 1984 A.H.L. Corporation

FINLAND

Geoffrey Smith interviews President Mauno Koivisto of Finland

A long tradition of friendly relations



Dr Mauno Koivisto succeeded the legendary Urho Kekkonen as President of Finland in January 1982. A Social Democrat, who had previously served as Prime Minister, Finance Minister and Governor of the Bank of Finland, he has for some years been the most popular figure in Finnish public life. As a young man he worked in the docks to finance his university studies, and during the Continuation War with Russia he was a private soldier in a commando unit behind Soviet lines. Geoffrey Smith interviewed him in Helsinki before he left on his official visit to Britain.

Q: Mr President, this will be the first time you have been in Britain since you became President. Do you have a particular purpose in view? Are there any particular problems in bilateral relations between Britain and Finland that need to be resolved?

A: There are no big unsolved problems in our relations, they are traditionally good. Of course, there are always open questions of trade, about how to increase it, and there are many other areas of cooperation where something has to be done. But I suppose that the most important part of my visit will be the discussion of political questions and the exchange of views especially in the East-West context.

Over the years I know in Helsinki I have watched the development of East-West relations with particular care. How do you see the prospects?

They are not so promising as many in the West would be very happy to believe. In the West any sign is interpreted as a sign that now we are going to have new discussions of crucial importance, about armament reduction and things like that. A recent *Pravda* or *Izvestia* said that they have not given up the demand that the Euromissiles must be withdrawn before any talks can be held. There are two different things: one whether the discussions will be opened, and another whether they will lead to some results.

Evidently there is more optimism that the discussions might be opened soon but much less as to whether they will lead to some results and agreements. And as the Russians are less optimistic about the results, they are evidently very reluctant

to come to the negotiating table if it just means endless discussions.

Am I interpreting you correctly that the prospects are quite good for opening discussions again on armaments between East and West but not for having an effective agreement?

Well, they are two different things. But I am not especially optimistic about a resumption of discussions.

Do you think there is any move that Finland can make to encourage a better atmosphere between East and West? You took the initiative over the Helsinki Security Conference in order to try to improve relations. Do you see any further steps that Finland can take to improve East-West relations?

Before I was elected President I was Prime Minister. I served in four different governments and that might be one explanation why I have wanted to see our system in the first place as a parliamentary system. Before the elections I said in all my speeches that I was going to develop those traits in our constitution that have something to do with the parliamentary system, towards a more consequent parliamentary system. I have been able to live with that pledge without any difficulties.

Well, I must be modest and say that we have had no such problems that have required an intervention by the President. It has not been too difficult to form a majority government. There have been no special

Finland's relationship with the Soviet Union. How do you see that relationship today?

We have no difficult open questions in our relations. We were able to celebrate the 40 years of peace between our two countries in a relaxed atmosphere. Both sides were pointing out that our relations have become better and better and that our mutual trust is on a high level. It has been a difficult process to reach the prevailing situation. But at the present time our relations are unchanged or, one could say, very much relaxed.

The impression that exists in Britain is that Finland has had over the years to pay particular attention to the wishes of the Soviet Union in international

group of reference. We have regular consultations and it is a group where we belong very naturally.

If again it is a case where the big powers are involved, that is where we usually are fairly careful. There was a lot of discussion during last year when in the United Nations we deplored the United States' invasion of Grenada. There were people saying that we were not following a steady line as quite soon thereafter there was, once again, a decision taken on Afghanistan. We say that the two cases are not identical but we are very reluctant to go more in detail because that would mean getting involved unnecessarily in a Big Power conflict.

Yes, but many people would be a little surprised that you criticized the United States over Grenada but not equally the Soviet Union over Afghanistan. We say that they were not identical cases.

Mr Romanov criticized the divisions within the Communist Party in Finland and he has been interpreted by a number of people here as linking that criticism to relations between the Soviet Union and Finland. Do you feel that it is consistent with the relationship that you have been describing, between the Soviet Union and Finland, for a leading Soviet figure to come to Helsinki and make that kind of criticism about one of Finland's political parties?

The relations between two communist parties, that is a special case. The discussion between the Finnish Communist Party and the Soviet Communist Party has been very frank, even in newspapers and in published texts. And it is quite evident that the Soviet Communist Party has shown much more sympathy for the minority than for the majority. But they are always very careful to say that they are not interfering, they just say what they think.

Looking at Finland from Britain, one of the most remarkable features today is that you have managed to combine low inflation with relatively low unemployment. How did you do this?

I am as surprised as you are. This is really a very rare occasion. Usually we, as other governments, have to choose between inflation or stagnation. Now, our economic activity has been on a high level with decreasing inflation. It is really something very unusual that is happening.



Dr Koivisto, seen here with the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr Nikolai Tikhonov (left), believes that the Russians are reluctant to come to the table "if it just means endless discussions".

Next year we are going to celebrate the tenth anniversary. We didn't take the initiative but in a situation that seemed not very promising arose the idea of doing something, and the idea was adopted in Madrid. We have had a positive reaction from all sides to celebrate the event in a proper manner.

And there is evidently political interest beyond just celebrating. Evidently, it will take place on a political level.

Mr President, you have been in office now for more than two years. You succeeded a man who held the office for more than a quarter of a century. How do you see your role as President?

problems facing the government from abroad, and no special domestic problems.

President Kekkonen was a very dominant President. Does this mean that you have not intervened in policy at all, you have simply appointed the government which would determine the policy?

He was a different kind of person and the time was different. I have not had to face such crises as he had to face.

The crises that Finland has faced in the course of the post-war years that have attracted most attention outside Finland have been in connection with

affairs in general. Now is that interpretation correct? And how may Finland's interpretation of this role have changed over the years?

Of course it is very important to us to be aware what the Soviet Union is thinking about our policies. But then it is up to us to take into consideration what kind of situation it is and to what extent it is our business.

And in many cases, of course, we listen very carefully to what is said. But let's take the United Nations. If the matter has nothing to do with East-West tension, then in most cases I suppose we are voting with the Nordic countries. That is our



Roots in Finland- Branches in the U.K.

Finland's paper and board industry is still growing - the result of continued investment, modern technology and applied research.

Lamco Paper Sales Ltd represents 26 mills which produce newsprint, magazine and fine papers, wrappings and specialities.

Finboard (UK) Ltd represents 12 mills which produce packaging boards including cartonboards, corrugating materials and speciality boards.

Varmia Services Ltd, on behalf of the two sales agencies, handles storage and distribution of their products throughout the U.K.

Together with you, we look forward to a future of inexhaustible raw materials, continued quality - and growth.

Paper and Board from Finland

Norfolk House, 31 St. James's Square, London SW1Y 4JJ. Telephone: 01-839 4360.

KANSALLIS.

The London connection.

Wherever you trade, with Finland or further afield, we know all you need to know about financing. As Finland's first bank to open a branch in the City of London, we provide the full range of international banking services.

Whatever your financial requirements, Ilkka Laukkonen (General Manager) and Peter Fagernäs are available to advise you.

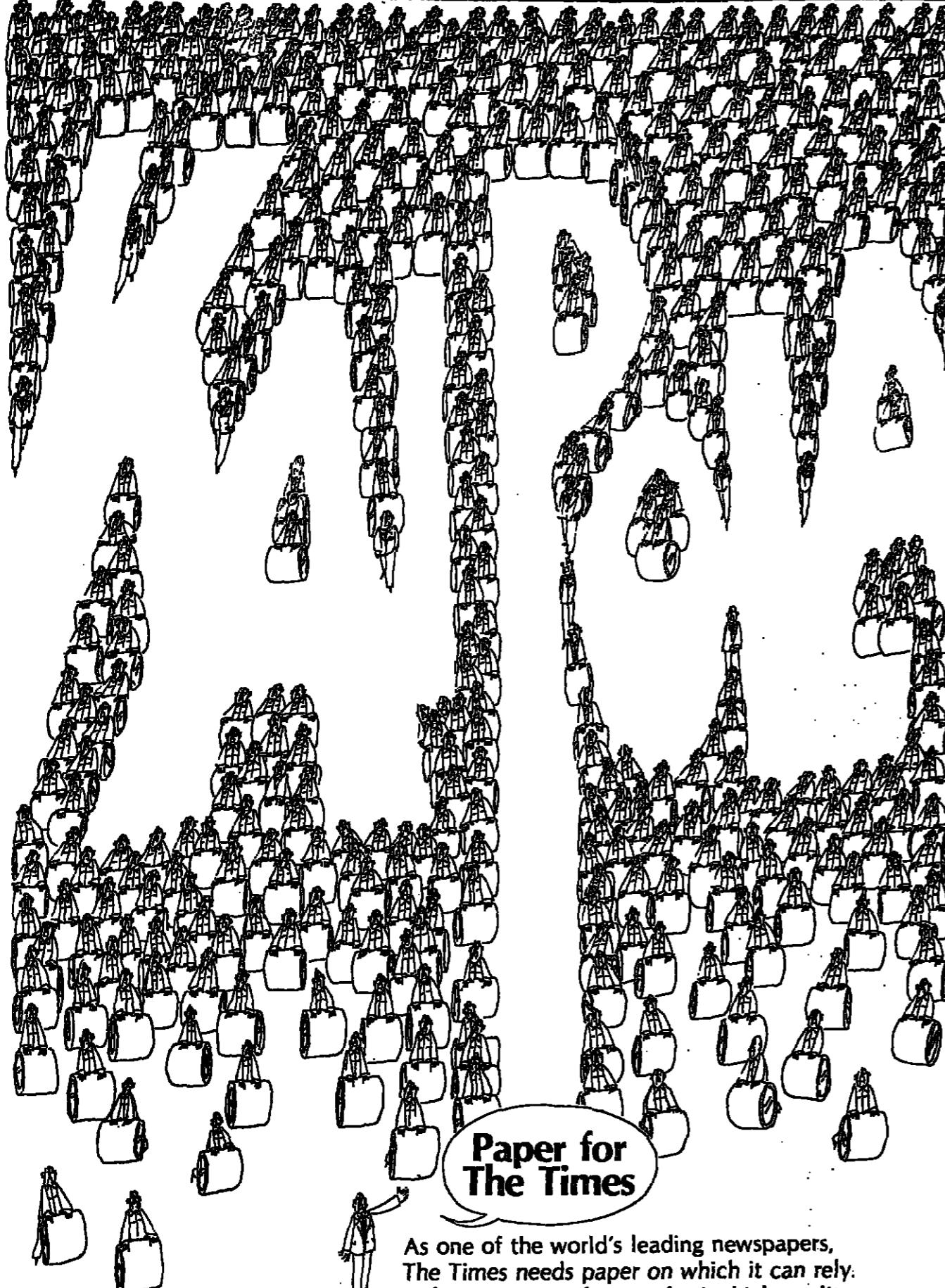
Call (01) 236 5030. For foreign exchange call (01) 236 7434.

KANSALLIS-OSAKE-PANKKI

London Branch
Licensed Deposit Taker

Whittington House
19/20 College Hill London EC4R 2TJ
Tel: (01) 236 5030
Telex 887 820 KOPON

Full service in
international banking



**Paper for
The Times**

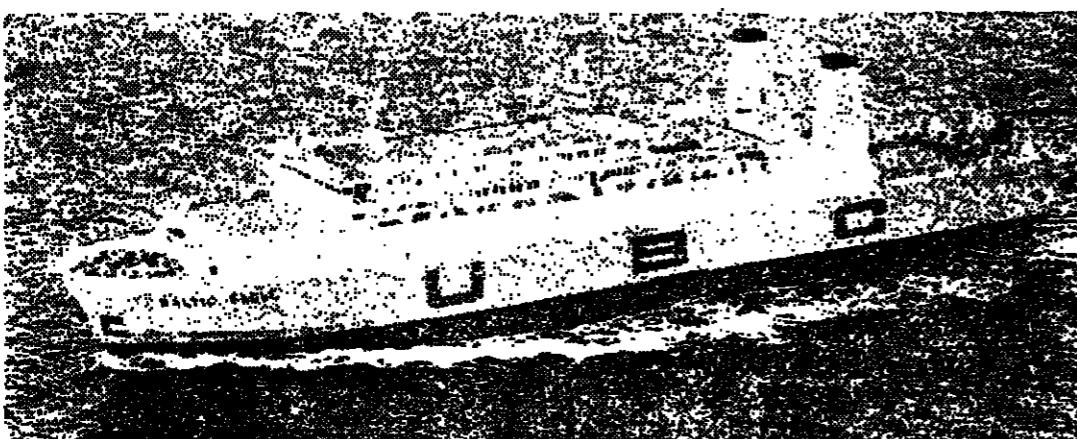
As one of the world's leading newspapers, The Times needs paper on which it can rely. Finnish newsprint is famous for its high quality. The Kaipola mill of United Paper Mills Ltd is leading Finnish newsprint producer. We in Kaipola are proud that The Times uses our paper — and has done so for decades.

UNITED PAPER MILLS LTD KAIPOLA

Sales through Lamco Paper Sales Limited, Norfolk House, 31 St. James's Square, London SW1Y 4JL. Tel 01-839 4360. Telex: 8950107 lamco g.

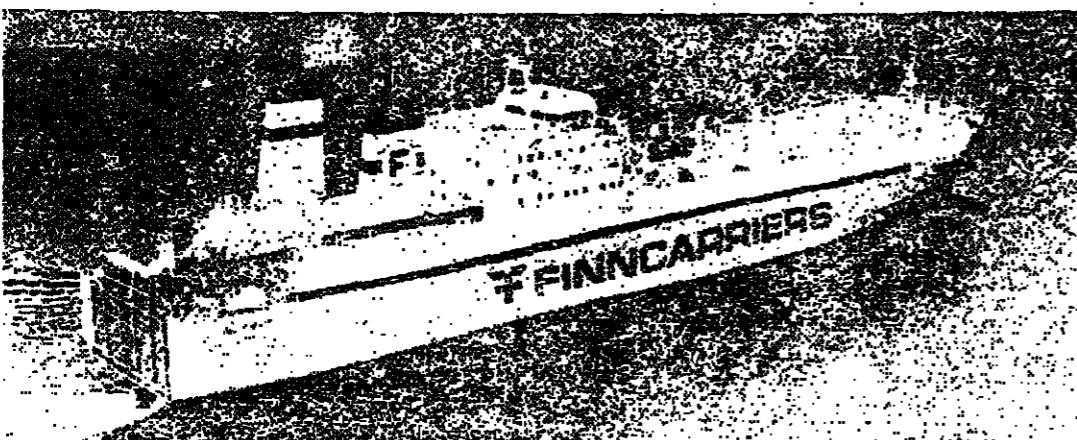
FINANGLIA FERRIES

An Anglo-Finnish Shipping Company dedicated to the Anglo-Finnish Trade



OY FINANGLIA FERRIES LTD
Dunster House, 37 Mincing Lane,
London EC3R 7EH
Tel 01-623 9441 Telex 887002

OY FINANGLIA FERRIES LTD
Eteläraanta 8, P.O. Box 185
00131 Helsinki 13
Tel 90-1781 Telex 122882



EFFOA FINNCARRIERS · HELSINKI
UNITED BALTIC CORPORATION · LONDON

FINANGLIA FERRIES

Dunster House, 37 Mincing Lane, London EC3R 7EH



ECONOMIC MIRACLE

Growthrate: even faster than Japan

 Finnish optimism about the economy has been strengthened this autumn by the news that the country is showing the fastest growth rate among members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), even surpassing that of Japan.

Projections show that Finland's real gdp growth is very close to 3 per cent this year. Most industries are running to capacity, exports to market economy countries have risen 15 per cent and unemployment is 4.8 per cent.

Even inflation, which has persistently remained well above the OECD average, has eased somewhat. The government bases next year's budget on six per cent inflation, and latest monthly figures show that inflation has fallen during the last 12 months to under seven per cent. It is now generally agreed that the present favourable upward cycle will continue next year more strongly than originally projected. This means another year of very high growth for Finland.

The country has also enjoyed an unusually calm period in industrial relations. The national consensus, which has this far applied to foreign policy, has spread to other areas as well. This helped considerably when this year's collective wages and prices agreement was signed in the spring.

The main trade unions joined the government and the employers in a two-year centralised agreement, which was very moderate, with wage increases of under four per cent. The latest full-scale OECD report on Finland, published in January, pointed out that the country had experienced a marked deceleration in growth following two years (1979 and 1980) during which output rose faster than in any other OECD country. Developments have on balance remained favourable in relative terms, particularly in terms of other European countries, the report said.

The year 1982 was more buoyant than expected, and real gdp growth amounted to 2.5 per cent, but inflation remained higher than the OECD average and especially than that of Finland's major competitors.

Three per cent growth last year, and even more this year, is clearly higher than that in most other European countries. This led even the usually reticent Mr

now puts it in a good advantage of the present revival.

The leading private commercial bank, Kansallis-Osaka-Pankki (Kop), was also unusually positive towards the four-party centre-left coalition led by Mr Kalevi Sorsa of the Social Democrats. It went as far as to say that the growth in investments "was partly the result of a successful economic policy".

Kop pointed out, however, that industry's competitiveness has been constantly plagued by cost rises, which are higher than in Finland's main competitors. Now, however, inflation has slowed.

The centralised wages and prices agreement was signed after the Kop report was written, but experts agree that Finland has a good chance of



Fish fingers: one woman's contribution to Finland's burgeoning economy.

Rolf Kullberg, Governor of the Bank of Finland, to begin his annual statement by stating that "economic developments in Finland in 1983 remained favourable by international standards, with total output again growing more rapidly than in the OECD countries on average".

This was mainly attributable to economic policies bolstering domestic demand, which, among other things, resulted in a modest but steady increase throughout the recession.

The country has taken recession seriously and trimmed its industries to a highly competitive shape. This first enabled it to avoid the worst effects of the last recession, and

It is generally agreed that the upward cycle will continue next year

7 per cent, paper 8 per cent and metal 2 per cent.

It is estimated that this year the wood-based industries will increase exports by 10 per cent and the metal industry by 5 per cent. All of this rise goes to the market economy countries; exports to the Soviet Union are decreasing slightly.

Future prospects are thus brighter than for a long time. Finland has been able to achieve a stability which was unheard of only a decade ago. Forty years ago, when Finland started the long uphill climb after two wars, the country relied on agriculture. The ensuing years of industrialisation were marked by bitter fighting between the Social Democrats and the Communists. This gave rise to much

political instability. Coalition governments came and went, on average one a year.

Now the Communists have lost much of their influence, their share of the vote is down to under 14 per cent, while the Social Democrats are the biggest party, with some 27 per cent. Thus they do not have to show their radicalism and have been the driving force behind the centralized collective agreements, which are the backbone of the stability and steady growth. Ironically, this has made the country less socialist, and the socialist parties, which once had a majority in the parliament, are now down to just over 40 per cent of the seats.

According to a combined projection done by the leading economic research institutes of the five Nordic countries, Finland's growth rate will remain faster than that of the other four.

According to the institutes, Finland's average growth rate will be 3 per cent during the years 1983-87. The figure for Sweden and Denmark is 2 per cent and for Norway 1.5 per cent.

Industrial production will increase by 3.5 per cent in Finland, 2.7 in Denmark, 2.5 in Sweden and not at all in Norway. Inflation will be 7.5 in Finland and Norway, 8.2 in Sweden and 5.7 in Denmark. Unemployment per thousand persons will be 134 in Finland, 220 in Sweden, 85 in Norway and 379 in Denmark, the report predicts.

The report also shows that Finland will achieve this with far less public aid to industries than the others.

This expression of confidence in the Finnish economy has already had clearly visible results. In the short term, the Finmark was revalued by roughly one per cent after the signing of moderate wages and prices agreement.

In the longer term, Finnish firms have started a strong internationalization drive. Overseas direct investment in terms of equity capital rose almost fourfold from 1979 to 1983, from Finmark 440 million to Finmark 1,469 million in 1983. This increase has been especially apparent in Sweden, where Finnish companies have bought dozens of local factories.

Olli Kivinen

NESTE MEANS VERSATILITY



NESTE MEANS OIL

Oil refining forms the backbone of Neste's activities. Total annual refining capacity is 12 million tons. Neste imports crude oil and is involved in the trading of crude and oil products as well as in oil exploration worldwide.

Neste is known for oil, but today's Neste means a great deal more.

NESTE MEANS GAS

Neste imports natural gas into Finland. It is distributed through Neste's own pipeline system.

NESTE MEANS COAL

Neste's activities include import, marketing and trading in coal.

NESTE MEANS CHEMICALS

Neste's chemical division produces an extensive range of petrochemicals for downstream

NESTE MEANS SHIPPING

The ships of the Neste fleet carry crude oil and a variety of oil products as well as gases and chemicals. Neste is an expert in arctic transports and Neste vessels are ice-strengthened.

NESTE MEANS BATTERIES

Neste owns industrial and starter battery companies both in Finland and abroad. This comprises part of Neste's overall energy sector.

NESTE MEANS ENGINEERING

Neste's Engineering Department markets technical knowledge which is based upon the experience gained from construction of the company's own refineries, petrochemical complex and associated facilities.

NESTE

ENERGY & CHEMICALS & SHIPPING

Head Office
Katajanokka 01500 ESPOO 15
Finland Phone +358 0 4501

Riyadh
Saudi Arabia
Phone +966 1 4015076

Moscow
Pokrovsky Bulvar 4/17 KV. II
Moscow USSR
Phone +7 95 297176

London
Neste (U.K.) Ltd
Neste Petroleum Ltd
Neste Petroleum (Products) Ltd
Neste Coal Ltd
Neste Exploration Ltd
30 Charles II Street
3rd Floor
LONDON SW1Y 4AE
England
Phone +44 1 5307333

Business
from London - Friday non-stop



The tree remains and will continue to be the mainstay of the Finnish economy. The country's rapidly growing expertise in electronics and its older but highly regarded ability to make things like ships seems certain not to overtake in importance the Finns' traditional occupation of converting their vast forests into valuable exports.

Nearly 36 per cent of Finland's exports is made up of forest products, ranging from basic sawn timber to high quality, wood-free coated papers. More than 80 per cent of total forest output - and 90 per cent of paper - is sold abroad.

Many British newspapers, including *The Times*, are printed on Finnish newsprint.

By comparison, most other industries' exports are small. Finland's chemical industry exported 10.5 per cent of its output last year, and the textile and clothing industry 7.7 per cent. Only the metal industries, when considered together, just beat the forest sector.

Other statistics about the forest industry are also impressive. Finland last year sold prefabricated wooden houses worth \$120m to foreign customers, pulp worth \$636m and paper and board worth \$2.891m. The industry's total exports were valued at \$4.679m.

Paper and board consumption in particular can be directly related to a country's gross national product. When gnp goes up, so does the demand for packaging boards, newsprint, magazine paper, computer papers and so on.

The recession of recent years has, therefore, struck at the very heart of Finland's economy and dealt serious blows to the forest industry. In 1983, after two

THE WEALTH OF THE FORESTS... AND THE SEA

Getting paper to The Times



Free passage. Logs on their long journey down one of Finland's great rivers en route for pulp or saw mill. Forest products form 36 per cent of Finland's exports

years of retrenchment, there emerged signs of a return to more healthy trading conditions, although nobody in Finland is euphoric about immediate prospects.

Better times started in the second half of last year; consequently the annual export volume rose by 6.2 per cent and 11.3 per cent by value, although capacity use remained on average below a satisfactory level. This year, the export "mini-boom" is expected to continue at the same pace but

such activity would only bring the industry's volume sales back to 1980 levels.

According to the Central Association of Finnish Forest Industries, growth in the mechanical sector of the forest industry was hampered by insufficient supplies of pine and birch logwood (more of the available supply being diverted

to the pulp and paper mills) and while production of sawn goods rose by 6.5 per cent, the operating rate of the sawmills was under 70 per cent.

In the chemical pulp sector, companies in Fimcell, the centralised selling operation, exported 1.57 tonnes, an increase of 9 per cent on the previous year. Capacity utilisation was up from the 1982 level of 72 per cent to 81 per cent and the producers are taking heart from the predicted 5 per cent increase in world pulp demand this year.

The Finns have been particularly disturbed by the impact of the successive currency devaluations by the Swedes - their main European competitors -

and while Finland has been forced to follow its neighbour's example, the extent of the Finmark devaluation may prove to be inadequate.

In the paper markets, Finland's exports began expanding slowly last autumn and there is hope that things will continue to improve this year.

The 1983 total of more than 4m tons of paper products delivered by Finnish mills was 8 per cent higher than in 1982, but the price levels did little to provoke excitement.

Paper sales earned Finnish companies Frms 10,500m, a rise over the previous year of 9 per cent. This, says the industry, is "a result that cannot be considered altogether satisfactory; viewed against the rise in tonnage, it did not even approximately match the rate of inflation."

Newspaper, one of the most sensitive paper grades, is providing most producers with their lowest margins. While the voracious appetite for newspapers continues in Europe - and proprietors are paying what they consider to be very high prices - the main suppliers like the Finns complain that excessive capacity has held down prices and weakened the market.

Finland, like Sweden (the two countries sell almost all of their newspaper in Europe) has been pulling out all the stops in a bid to increase the value of newspaper at a time of only slowly rising prices.

High technology (and highly expensive) developments like thermo-mechanical pulp and the arrival of much lighter grades of newspaper have both helped to eke out the supplies of the precious and costly fibre supply.

The Finns have also moved away from home in the hope of making more money from foreign-based operations. The most notable venture so far is in the UK. Finland's best market in Europe, where United Paper Mills is investing £135m on a newsprint plant in North Wales.

As a result, deliveries by Finnpap (the paper equivalent of Fimcell) doubled compared with 1982 and the US became the fourth largest export market for Finland.

Edward Townsend

Shipbuilding: a steady flow of Soviet orders

Specialization has been the magic formula which has enabled Finland's shipbuilding industry to keep its head above water when most European yards have sunk into ever growing difficulties.

The industry is now doing well, but warning signs are there, because many specialists claim that the industry has too much capacity and that it cannot expect to keep the 18,000 workforce without new orders.

The industry's order book in June was for 60 ships, totalling 600,000 grt. This was down from last year's record of 86 ships (670,000 grt), but the picture has improved somewhat during the autumn with fresh orders from the Soviet Union.

Shipbuilding is the clearest example of the important role played by Soviet trade. During periods of international tension in particular, Finland's close and carefully guarded trade relations with the Soviet Union raise many eyebrows. In the West, but Finns have come to regard the 25 per cent portion of their trade done with the Soviet Union as a clear benefit.

Soviet trade is conducted on barter and long-term basis. Framework trade agreements are negotiated for five years at a time, which means, for example, that the Finnish shipbuilding industry can plan ahead in a way that is impossible in normal markets.

Even longer term plans are discussed and this enables Finns to see in advance what the Soviet Union is aiming at, say, a decade from now. Finnish yards can therefore design products before others even know that the Russians contemplate ordering them.

This steady flow of Soviet orders plays an important role in keeping the yards competitive in Western markets, because new investments can be decided upon knowing that part of the capacity is already all but sold to the Soviet Union. A third important element contributing to today's relatively favourable situation is research. Finnish yards employ hundreds of graduate engineers to produce a steady flow of new designs. Wärtsilä, the biggest shipbuilding enterprise, has



The most luxurious cruise ship ever built. The Royal Princess in Helsinki last month when it was handed over to its owners, P&O. It will be named by the Princess of Wales tomorrow.

delivered 51 different types of ship during the last ten years. Today's catchword is total design concept, which means that a company like Wärtsilä can take care of everything involved in designing and

building a modern ship. Wärtsilä has captured a 30 per cent of the world's cruise ship market, and has built 60 per cent of all ice-breakers since the Second World War.

It also leads in Arctic offshore technology, which Finnish ship-builders see as their long term saviour. Roughly half of its current order book is for special vessels for Arctic conditions.

In the beginning of 1983 the company inaugurated a new Arctic research centre for the study of the way in which vessels and offshore constructions behave in icy conditions. The centre's equipment includes the world's largest model test basin, and it carries out work for state research institutes as well as for other Finnish shipyards and organizations.

In January this year Aärsilä established an Arctic technology company in North America. Wärtsilä Arctic Ind. (WAI) will spearhead a new and a new attempt to penetrate the North American markets. So far Finland has been unable to sell ice-breakers to the U.S. because of congressional pressure for local orders and because ice-breakers are run by the coast guard.

In inaugurating WAI, Mr. Tor Stole, president of Wärtsilä, pointed out that the exploitation of energy resources in both the Canadian and U.S. Arctic is under way even though the timing of operations is still in doubt. Wärtsilä is taking a

long-term view of this development. Other companies, such as the state-owned Valmet and Rauma-Repola, a private concern which used to be a main supplier of oil rigs but has lately encountered difficulties, have set their sights on off-shore Arctic vessels.

Specialization has meant that Finnish yards have completely abandoned the idea of building ordinary ships in competition with the Japanese and South Koreans. All leading managers say flatly that there is no future for European companies in this field. One important aspect in the survival and profitability of leading yards is the fact that they have had to get along without state subsidies. This meant that the yards were compelled to modernize and trim their operations at a time when most of their European rivals were featherbedded by the state. Almost all West European countries have since decided that subsidies are in the long run a bad thing.

OK

Just in case

Industrial Insurance is Finland's leading insurer of large and medium-sized companies.

Together with its subsidiaries and shareholdings it provides a comprehensive range of insurance services for companies around the world.

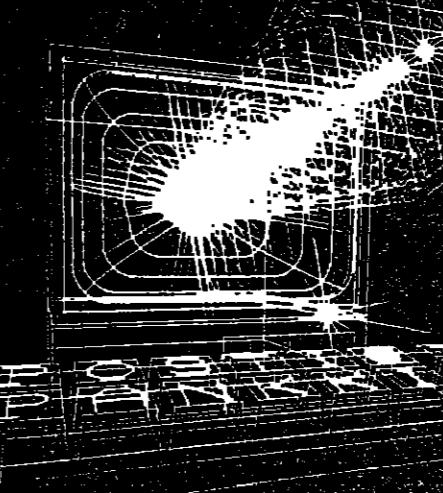
Secure a contract with Industrial Insurance, your partner in international trade.



INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE

Vattuniemenkuja 8, 00210 Helsinki 21, Finland, tel. +358-69611, telex 124832 assur sf

Banking for the future in Finland



With total consolidated assets equivalent to USD 4626 million (end 1983) Postipankki is one of the top-three Finnish banks, whether measured by balance sheet total, total deposits, or in terms of our market share in international business - an area in which our bank has made rapid strides in recent years.

Our domestic customer base comprises almost every industrial and commercial company in Finland. Postipankki provides a full range of international services including finance and guarantees for Finnish export projects, letters of credit and syndicated loans.

POSTIPANKKI

Unioninkatu 20, 00007 Helsinki 7 Tel. 358-1641, Telex General 121698 Deutscher 121701 Borsa 121079 Tel. 01-638 6432, Telex: 004915 FINN LONDON EC2

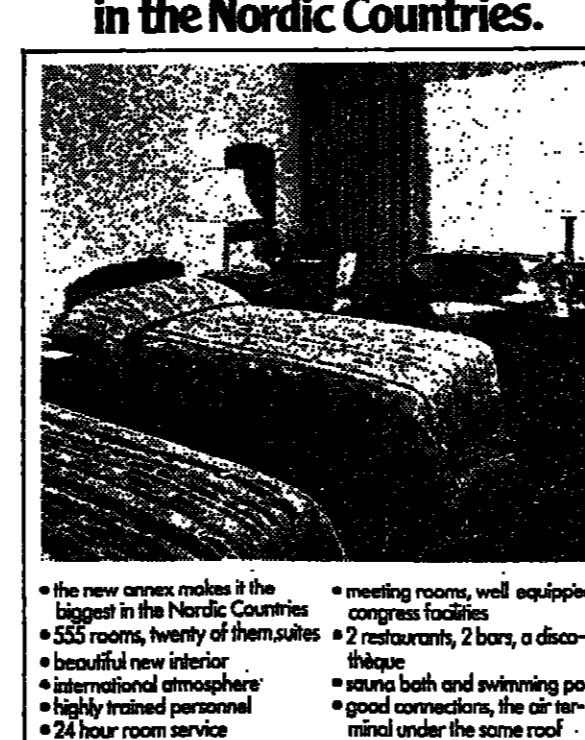
Bensow

Oy Bensow Ab is one of the oldest companies in Finland dealing with agency and import as well as with industrial and banking business. Today Bensow is the only merchant banking firm and the leading brokerage house in Finland with commercial and investment banking activities. The investment banking covers

- brokerage with investment advice, portfolio management and securities trading
- analyses by research specialists
- corporate finance with assistance in underwriting international and domestic bonds, debentures and new issues as well as listings, mergers and aquisitions.

Bensow

Etelä Esplanadi 22 A
P.O.Box 114
00131 Helsinki
Phone +358 649621; banking dept +358 605994 and 605825
Telex 124419 bensow sf



Hotel Inter-Continental

Mannerheimintie 46, 00260 Helsinki, Tel. 441331

Business meetings in Finland, go better with Finnair

Daily from London - Helsinki AY 832 13.35 Daily from Helsinki - London AY 831 09.10

Every Friday non-stop Helsinki - Tokyo AY 914 19.20 (55 mins connection from London)



LONDON 01-930 3571
MANCHESTER 061-436 2400

ANGLO-FINNISH HISTORY

The bishop who lost his head

Britain's first recorded connection with Finland goes back to the middle of the 12th century when the English-born Bishop Henry had his head cut off. Henry was bishop of Upsala, in Sweden, and led the first crusade to convert the heathen Finns to Christianity. He was accompanied by a fellow countryman, Nicholas Breakspear, whom the Pope is said to have sent as a delegate to Sweden, and Saint Eric, King of Sweden.

Eric set about conquering as much of Finland as he could and later returned home across the Baltic. He left Bishop Henry behind to baptise the converted, which he did with zealous enthusiasm, founding many churches at the same time. However he admonished one Lalli, immortalized in Finnish folklore, for not keeping to the straight and narrow. Lalli, like many of his countrymen, did not take kindly to outside criticism - and cut off the bishop's head.

Bishop Henry, now martyred, became Finland's patron saint. His remains were buried in 1300 in the cathedral church at Turku, which was dedicated to him.

Early days of salvage

Several hundred years elapsed before any other Briton ventured to Finland. One was Robert Fithie, the first of several Scotsmen to leave their mark in the country. He was an opportunist seaman who founded a diving and salvage company at Turku, as many ships were wrecked on the passage from Sweden through the treacherous channels of the archipelago.

He stationed a watchman on the islands to look out for casualties. On one of the islands, Korpo, half way between Turku and the open sea was a store of wrecking equipment including "tongs with three to eight claws, canon-tongs, derricks, saws, breaking hooks, salt and ballast scoops." Fithie, and his son, were not too particular about the ships they "salvaged." Perhaps in penance for his riches, he built one of the first Finnish lighthouses on the island Utö among the dangerous skerries in 1753. (Utö

Michael Frenchman

Several hundred years elapsed before any other Briton ventured to Finland. One was Robert Fithie, the first of several Scotsmen to leave their mark in the country. He was an opportunist seaman who founded a diving and salvage company at Turku, as many ships were wrecked on the passage from Sweden through the treacherous channels of the archipelago.

He stationed a watchman on the islands to look out for casualties. On one of the islands, Korpo, half way between Turku and the open sea was a store of wrecking equipment including "tongs with three to eight claws, canon-tongs, derricks, saws, breaking hooks, salt and ballast scoops." Fithie, and his son, were not too particular about the ships they "salvaged." Perhaps in penance for his riches, he built one of the first Finnish lighthouses on the island Utö among the dangerous skerries in 1753. (Utö

Michael Frenchman

Several hundred years elapsed before any other Briton ventured to Finland. One was Robert Fithie, the first of several Scotsmen to leave their mark in the country. He was an opportunist seaman who founded a diving and salvage company at Turku, as many ships were wrecked on the passage from Sweden through the treacherous channels of the archipelago.

He stationed a watchman on the islands to look out for casualties. On one of the islands, Korpo, half way between Turku and the open sea was a store of wrecking equipment including "tongs with three to eight claws, canon-tongs, derricks, saws, breaking hooks, salt and ballast scoops." Fithie, and his son, were not too particular about the ships they "salvaged." Perhaps in penance for his riches, he built one of the first Finnish lighthouses on the island Utö among the dangerous skerries in 1753. (Utö

Michael Frenchman



HOLIDAYS IN FINLAND

Watch out for the reindeer

To stand with one foot above the Arctic Circle and the other below it at the height of August in Rovaniemi was as incongruous as the herds of reindeer which caused us to halt our car frequently on the road northwards.

Once you leave Kuusamo, about 80 miles south of Rovaniemi, the capital of Arctic Lapland, the reindeer are as common as ponies in the New Forest or on Dartmoor, while road signs warn you to watch out for "crossing elks".

Lapland in summer is a place in which to hike across the fells, fish in the white-water rivers, pan for gold in the south around Helsinki and the beautiful Arctic archipelago. The 20,000 or so islands of that archipelago, which lies between the tip of Finland near the port of Hanko and the Åland islands, make up one of the finest sailing grounds in the world.

Water - there are more than 60,000 lakes - is never far away from you. And some of the lakeside towns are a sharp contrast to the bustling cities of the south. Take, for instance, Kuopio by the shores of Lake Kallavesi, which forms one of the principal waterways in central Finland. The central market square is a blaze of colour in the mornings when a myriad of flowers and scrubbed pristine vegetables go on display.

The markets in Finland are a national attraction in themselves, with every carrot or onion seemingly handpicked (which may account for the long summer vacations).

"summer hotels", are used by tourists when the universities and colleges are closed for the long summer vacations.

Costs vary from as much as £45 or more to £20 a night for double room and breakfast. Many of the better class hotels also include a free sauna and use of swimming-pool in the price. There are often good inclusive prices for weekend stays. This helps keep down costs in a country where they tend to be high.

The Finnish tourist board is trying to make visitors more aware of parts of Finland other than those areas in the south around Helsinki and the beautiful Arctic archipelago. The 20,000 or so islands of that archipelago, which lies between the tip of Finland near the port of Hanko and the Åland islands, make up one of the finest sailing grounds in the world.

Water - there are more than 60,000 lakes - is never far away from you. And some of the lakeside towns are a sharp contrast to the bustling cities of the south. Take, for instance, Kuopio by the shores of Lake Kallavesi, which forms one of the principal waterways in central Finland. The central market square is a blaze of colour in the mornings when a myriad of flowers and scrubbed pristine vegetables go on display.

The markets in Finland are a national attraction in themselves, with every carrot or onion seemingly handpicked (which may account for the long summer vacations).

There are boxes of raspberries, cloudberry, redcurrants and a host of other berries - not to mention fresh peaches, which the Finns buy in little paper bags to munch in the sunshine.

Kuopio, with its cathedral, its superb public library (the Finns are among the most avid readers in Europe), and old wooden buildings down by the harbour, is a fine spot to spend a few days.

It is one of the main departure points for an extensive network of lake cruises by rattling old steam puffers and other cruise ships.

One of the most attractive parts of the lake area is Savonlinna near the eastern border with the Soviet Union in the south-east. The town which straddles the narrows of Lake Saimaa is best known for its castle, built in 1475, where summer music festivals are held each year.

A short distance outside Savonlinna is Rauhalahti, which can be reached by boat or car. There it is possible to stay in a most unusual guesthouse - a former Russian hunting lodge entirely of wood. The lodge stands on a bluff covered by pinewoods and overlooks the lake below. With only half a dozen rooms, it is a wooden extravaganza with a mass of intricate cut-out designs, balustrades and towers.

To the south-east of Savonlinna, the main terminus for much of the lake

traffic as well as the gateway to the Saimaa canal which, passing through Soviet territory, connects the lake system with the Gulf of Finland, is the Punkaharju ridge. This is a narrow chain of islets joined by natural and manmade causeways through the lake. It is a famous beauty spot and site of the Valtionhotelli, an elegant wooden building and one of the first tourist hotels established in the country.

Wolves were hunted to near extinction in the 1960s, but an important change of public opinion took place in 1972, when hunters made themselves the laughing stock of the country by conducting a huge, mechanized operation against a single wolf.

Wolves were put under protection, and it is now estimated that their numbers have risen rapidly to around 200. Wolves have been sighted only miles from Helsinki's centre, and they are adapting to modern life, which offers ample food in the form of rubbish tips, pet dogs and numerous protected elk and deer.

Mr Erkki Puhlainen, Professor of Zoology at the University of Oulu and the best known wolf expert in the country, denies that the number of wolves is growing at an explosive speed.

Professor Puhlainen, who has, among other things, lived in a wolf's lair, is adamant that wolves are harmless to people. He also estimates that Finland's wolves eat about 1,000 elks a year, which represents only one-fiftieth of the annual elk killing permits granted to hunters.

MF

● For further holiday information write to: Finnish Tourist Board, 66/68 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4RF.

OK

WILDLIFE

Protecting the big bad wolf

The old myth describing Helsinki as the only capital in the world where wolves stroll in the streets may yet become true as stringent conservation measures lead to dramatic increases in the number of these big predators.

Scientists do not want to reveal exactly how many wolves there are because even the published estimates have led to a certain amount of hysteria, especially in some rural areas, where children are not allowed to walk to school.

Hunters' organizations feed this hysteria, as they see wolves as competitors. They have requested and received some shooting permits, but the wolves have been smarter and avoided the hunters, much to the amusement of the public, which supports underdog against greedy hunters.

Many scientists maintain that the authorities overreacted when they granted even a small number of killing permits in areas where wolf packs were reported to have been sighted. Specialists say that the wolves have not yet had time to establish permanent stocks, which is the aim of present policies.

Wolves were hunted to near extinction in the 1960s, but an important change of public opinion took place in 1972, when hunters made themselves the laughing stock of the country by conducting a huge, mechanized operation against a single wolf.

Wolves were put under protection, and it is now estimated that their numbers have risen rapidly to around 200. Wolves have been sighted only miles from Helsinki's centre, and they are adapting to modern life, which offers ample food in the form of rubbish tips, pet dogs and numerous protected elk and deer.

Mr Erkki Puhlainen, Professor of Zoology at the University of Oulu and the best known wolf expert in the country, denies that the number of wolves is growing at an explosive speed.

Professor Puhlainen, who has, among other things, lived in a wolf's lair, is adamant that wolves are harmless to people. He also estimates that Finland's wolves eat about 1,000 elks a year, which represents only one-fiftieth of the annual elk killing permits granted to hunters.

OK

SHE HAS SOMETHING IN COMMON WITH HIM EVEN THOUGH SHE DOESN'T KNOW IT.



Adrian & Sons Ltd



Enso-Gulfzeit Oy, Liquid Packaging Boards, Rovaniemi 1, P.O. Box 309, SF-00101 Helsinki, Finland. Call: +358-0-16291. Telex: 12458 enso sf. Or contact sales offices worldwide.

A hurried housewife arriving home from the market with her children is completely unaware that thousands of miles away a scientist in his laboratory is constantly thinking of her.

Nor does she have any idea that they have something very much in common. There is a link between her and this man.

FOOTBALL: ROAD TO MEXICO BECKONS AS HOME NATIONS FACE IMPORTANT WORLD CUP CHALLENGES

Withe's aerial power may be England's key in city of a thousand domes

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent, Istanbul

Although the World Cup qualifying tie here against Turkey, the first full international to be staged between the two countries, England need not stretch their imagination to see what lies ahead. Their lofty hotel overlooks the ground and, at noon today, they will step inside the picturesque setting of the little Itron Stadium that sits on the European bank of the Bosphorus.

If the sun were shining, this city of a thousand domes and minarets would doubtless look even more spectacular, but it is mostly hidden by a misty white veil that is being tugged to and fro by a wickedly sharp wind. It is cold and wet and that is significantly in favour of the side announced by Bobby Robson yesterday.

"The surface is greasy," Robson said. "It is an English pitch. English weather, English conditions and I hope we can give an English performance." But which one? Against East Germany two months ago his representatives looked incapable of dismantling a defence that was more organized yet probably less determined than Turkey's will be.

Against Finland last month his side, inspired by Hately, lifted themselves into a land of new promise. But Hately has gone now, his knee damaged in a collision with an Italian sweeper on Sunday, and England's attack is to be led by an unfamiliar partnership that includes a centre forward running around on 32-year-old legs.

Robson believes that Hately's absence "will not affect the team's ambitions", but the striking rate of his three chosen forwards is markedly lower than that of the Italian League's most efficient marksman. Barnes has so far claimed only one goal, at the end of that unforgettable run in Brazil, in 14 appearances.

Sexton in a solo song of praise

From Nicholas Harling

Bursa

Turkey Under-21 0

England Under-21 0

Only the dignitaries, who probably knew no better, applauded as England left the field after giving a competent but thoroughly uninspired performance in this ancient Asiatic city, 150 miles from Istanbul, yesterday afternoon.

A large proportion of the rest of the 16,000 crowd showed their displeasure by showering the running track surrounding the pitch with pieces of cardboard otherwise employed to protect seats. Others burned their fingers at the display of so little passion being ignited on the pitch. The sunburnt fans in the stands were not have done credit to Hackney Marshes, but it had provided England with an excuse for producing so few chances in a game which seemed destined to end goalless long before half-time.

The little spirit there was on the side was largely misguided. The Turkish defender Yavuzkaran, who fell Steven with the second of the last 14 minutes, was reprieved by Coney for the last 14 minutes.

TURKEY: E. Karakurt, K. Gultekin, S. Yokuslu, K. Ozdemir, S. Duman, T. Ugur, M. Demir, H. Vezir, T. Tunc, T. Goktepe, T. Tuncay, G. Sertoglu (Tottenham Hotspur), S. Hunt (West Bromwich Albion), S. Francis (Sampdoria), M. Chamberlain (City Stoke).

TURKEY (squad): A. Pasek, Y. Duran, C. Pamirlioglu, T. Kartal, A. Durmaz, M. Yavuzkaran, T. Tuncay, S. Corby, F. Cetiner, E. Koser, Y. Altman, K. Sardar, H. Sengun, T. Soyal, A. Yigit, R. Calimbas, R. Dilem, A. Kaloglu.

GROUP THREE

| P | W | D | L | F | A | G |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Finland | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Ireland | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

REMAINING FIXTURES: Feb. 27, Spain v Turkey; May 1, Northern Ireland v Turkey; Romania v England: May 22, England v Northern Ireland; May 23, Northern Ireland v Turkey; Sept. 25, Northern Ireland v Turkey; Oct. 16, Romania v Northern Ireland; England v Turkey; May 18, Northern Ireland v Turkey; May 19, Turkey v Romania.

GROUP THREE

| P | W | D | L | F | A | G |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Finland | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Ireland | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

REMAINING FIXTURES: April 5, Romania v Turkey; April 26, Romania v England; May 21, Finland v England; May 22, Northern Ireland v Romania; May 23, Northern Ireland v Turkey; Sept. 25, Northern Ireland v Turkey; Oct. 16, Finland v Turkey; October 15, England v Turkey; November 13, Turkey v Romania.

GROUP THREE

| P | W | D | L | F | A | G |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Finland | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Ireland | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

REMAINING FIXTURES: April 5, Romania v Turkey; April 26, Romania v England; May 21, Finland v England; May 22, Northern Ireland v Romania; May 23, Northern Ireland v Turkey; Sept. 25, Northern Ireland v Turkey; Oct. 16, Finland v Turkey; October 15, England v Turkey; November 13, Turkey v Romania.

GROUP THREE

| P | W | D | L | F | A | G |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Finland | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Ireland | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

REMAINING FIXTURES: April 5, Romania v Turkey; April 26, Romania v England; May 21, Finland v England; May 22, Northern Ireland v Romania; May 23, Northern Ireland v Turkey; Sept. 25, Northern Ireland v Turkey; Oct. 16, Finland v Turkey; October 15, England v Turkey; November 13, Turkey v Romania.

GROUP THREE

| P | W | D | L | F | A | G |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Finland | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Ireland | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

REMAINING FIXTURES: April 5, Romania v Turkey; April 26, Romania v England; May 21, Finland v England; May 22, Northern Ireland v Romania; May 23, Northern Ireland v Turkey; Sept. 25, Northern Ireland v Turkey; Oct. 16, Finland v Turkey; October 15, England v Turkey; November 13, Turkey v Romania.

GROUP THREE

| P | W | D | L | F | A | G |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Finland | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Ireland | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

REMAINING FIXTURES: April 5, Romania v Turkey; April 26, Romania v England; May 21, Finland v England; May 22, Northern Ireland v Romania; May 23, Northern Ireland v Turkey; Sept. 25, Northern Ireland v Turkey; Oct. 16, Finland v Turkey; October 15, England v Turkey; November 13, Turkey v Romania.

GROUP THREE

| P | W | D | L | F | A | G |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Finland | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Ireland | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

REMAINING FIXTURES: April 5, Romania v Turkey; April 26, Romania v England; May 21, Finland v England; May 22, Northern Ireland v Romania; May 23, Northern Ireland v Turkey; Sept. 25, Northern Ireland v Turkey; Oct. 16, Finland v Turkey; October 15, England v Turkey; November 13, Turkey v Romania.

GROUP THREE

| P | W | D | L | F | A | G |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Finland | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Ireland | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

REMAINING FIXTURES: April 5, Romania v Turkey; April 26, Romania v England; May 21, Finland v England; May 22, Northern Ireland v Romania; May 23, Northern Ireland v Turkey; Sept. 25, Northern Ireland v Turkey; Oct. 16, Finland v Turkey; October 15, England v Turkey; November 13, Turkey v Romania.

GROUP THREE

| P | W | D | L | F | A | G |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Finland | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Ireland | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

REMAINING FIXTURES: April 5, Romania v Turkey; April 26, Romania v England; May 21, Finland v England; May 22, Northern Ireland v Romania; May 23, Northern Ireland v Turkey; Sept. 25, Northern Ireland v Turkey; Oct. 16, Finland v Turkey; October 15, England v Turkey; November 13, Turkey v Romania.

GROUP THREE

| P | W | D | L | F | A | G |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Finland | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Ireland | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

REMAINING FIXTURES: April 5, Romania v Turkey; April 26, Romania v England; May 21, Finland v England; May 22, Northern Ireland v Romania; May 23, Northern Ireland v Turkey; Sept. 25, Northern Ireland v Turkey; Oct. 16, Finland v Turkey; October 15, England v Turkey; November 13, Turkey v Romania.

GROUP THREE

| P | W | D | L | F | A | G |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Finland | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Ireland | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

REMAINING FIXTURES: April 5, Romania v Turkey; April 26, Romania v England; May 21, Finland v England; May 22, Northern Ireland v Romania; May 23, Northern Ireland v Turkey; Sept. 25, Northern Ireland v Turkey; Oct. 16, Finland v Turkey; October 15, England v Turkey; November 13, Turkey v Romania.

GROUP THREE

| P | W | D | L | F | A | G |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Finland | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Ireland | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

REMAINING FIXTURES: April 5, Romania v Turkey; April 26, Romania v England; May 21, Finland v England; May 22, Northern Ireland v Romania; May 23, Northern Ireland v Turkey; Sept. 25, Northern Ireland v Turkey; Oct. 16, Finland v Turkey; October 15, England v Turkey; November 13, Turkey v Romania.

GROUP THREE

| P | W | D | L | F | A | G |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Finland | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Ireland | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

REMAINING FIXTURES: April 5, Romania v Turkey; April 26, Romania v England; May 21, Finland v England; May 22, Northern Ireland v Romania; May 23, Northern Ireland v Turkey; Sept. 25, Northern Ireland v Turkey; Oct. 16, Finland v Turkey; October 15, England v Turkey; November 13, Turkey v Romania.

GROUP THREE

| P | W | D | L | F | A | G |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Finland | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Ireland | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

REMAINING FIXTURES: April 5, Romania v Turkey; April 26, Romania v England; May 21, Finland v England; May 22, Northern Ireland v Romania; May 23, Northern Ireland v Turkey; Sept. 25, Northern Ireland v Turkey; Oct. 16, Finland v Turkey; October 15, England v Turkey; November 13, Turkey v Romania.

GROUP THREE

| P | W | D | L | F | A | G |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Finland | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Ireland | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

REMAINING FIXTURES: April 5, Romania v Turkey; April 26, Romania v England; May 21, Finland v England; May 22, Northern Ireland v Romania; May 23, Northern Ireland v Turkey; Sept. 25, Northern Ireland v Turkey; Oct. 16, Finland v Turkey; October 15, England v Turkey; November 13, Turkey v Romania.

GROUP THREE

| P | W | D | L | F | A | G |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Finland | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Ireland | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

REMAINING FIXTURES: April 5, Romania v Turkey; April 26, Romania v England; May 21, Finland v England; May 22, Northern Ireland v Romania; May 23, Northern Ireland v Turkey; Sept. 25, Northern Ireland v Turkey; Oct. 16, Finland v Turkey; October 15, England v Turkey; November 13, Turkey v Romania.

GROUP THREE

| P | W | D | L | F | A | G |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Finland | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Ireland | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

</

Property North of the Thames

CANNICADE GARDENS W2
View Today First Floor, 27 Cannicade Gardens, London W2.
6 Min. Notting Hill Gate.
Choice of superbly modernised 2 bedroom flats
ready for immediate occupation.
* New carpets * Fitted kitchens * Tiled bathrooms
* Ind. Gas CH. * 119 year leases * Tiled bathrooms
Show flat open: Wed & Thurs 12-3 pm, Sat & Sun 12-3 pm. 01-221 2942
01-581 1477 24 HOURS 01-585 0837

Portmans
Property Consultants & Estate Agents

WEYMOUTH ST W1
The ideal London pied-à-terre in character 1930's block corner flat with dual aspect - reception room, double bedroom, modern fitted kitchen, large bathroom, CH & CHW. Fitted. Resident porter, 48 year lease for sale. Including carpeted 255,000.

UNIQUE MENS HOUSE

Just off Harley St W1
Superb open plan living area with double bedroom & modern k & b. CH, CHW, ground floor garage for 2-3 cars, excellent order - immense scope to enlarge. Very long 950 year lease for sale. £165,000.
Mews flats available - both long leases with 1 or 2 bedrooms. 207,500 & 269,500.

MELLERSH SHARDING
43 St. James's Place
London SW1A 1PA
CHARTERED SURVEYORS 01-499 0866

A DEVELOPMENT OF LUXURY FLATS

EARLS COURT SQUARE
Overlooking gardens in good location close Kensington. A selection of new luxury flats on floors with fitted kitchens, bathroom, fringe, washing machine, carpets, etc. 1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 1 or 2 bedrooms. 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

1 bedroom, 1 reception, K & b. 247,000 to 247,000. Also 2 bedroome

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

£1 million nap hand in Hampstead

The £1 million house in London is no longer a rarity, but a group of five new houses each costing well above that price certainly represents an unusual development. The houses are in the The Bishops Avenue, Hampstead, and developed by the architects de Brant, Joyce and Partners, who created Kenwood Hall, the palace of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, which is opposite.

Each house has four reception rooms, six bedrooms and five bathrooms, and they are designed in Lutyens style. The first of these luxurious houses to be completed is for sale at £1.5m through Bentleys of Hampstead, plus a further (optional) £100,000 for fixtures, fittings and furniture.

A pair of cottages at Tew, Oxfordshire, offered at auction by Lane Fox and Partners with a guide price of £50,000, fetched more than £75,000. The cottages were in need of complete restoration.

Bake YOUR OWN

Number 2 Old Palace Place, Richmond, one of the fine houses facing Richmond Green, is for sale at about £250,000 through Sturgis's Richmond office. The Grade II listed house, part Queen Anne and part Tudor, standing on a site formerly occupied by a monastery. The original bread ovens, which still remain, form two rooms of the basement. The south-west corner of the property is Tudor, dating back to 1580, and providing a vaulted basement with the original Tudor fireplace, bedroom, and beamed galleried landing.

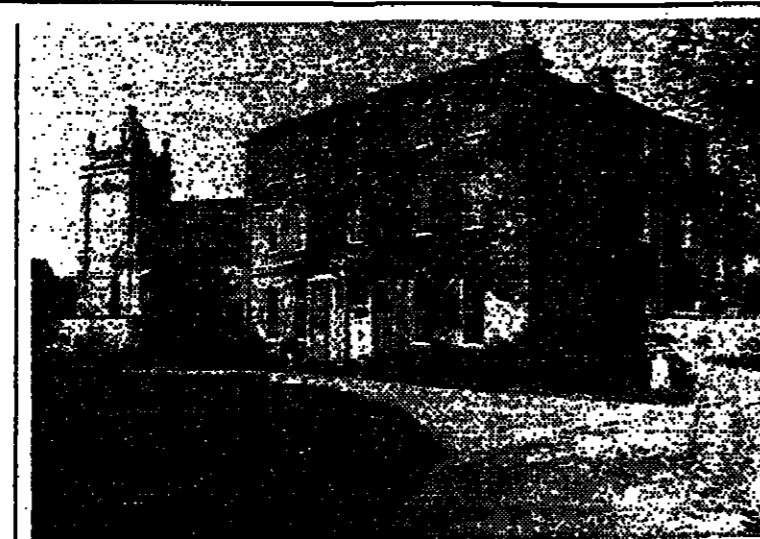
The property, which has been recently improved, has a 150-foot garden and a new double garage.

Lord it here

Blunts Hall, Witham, Essex, one of the ancient manors of Essex, is for sale through Bawstow Eves' country homes department at Chelmsford or its Witham office, at an asking price of about £200,000. The manor was recorded in the Domesday Book, and it is thought that part of the present house dates from around 1250.

The Grade II listed building, now a Georgian facade, has three reception rooms, and six bedrooms, and the grounds include a registered ancient monument - the remains of a moated, Norman encampment.

Compton Verney, the eighteenth-century semi-detached Grade I listed mansion and 117-acre estate near Stratford-on-Avon, owned by the late Mr Harry Ellard, is to be sold at auction on November 21 by the joint agents Collers Bigwood and Bewley and Debenham Tewson and Chinnocks. Originally offered at around £250,000, interest is such that it will fetch over £350,000.



The Glebe House, a fine Grade II listed Georgian rectory, is for sale through Savills' Banbury office, which is seeking offers about £200,000. The Glebe House, as it was renamed in 1960, is in the village of Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire. The house, situated next to the Parish Church, was built on the site of a small Jacobean house and finished in 1820. It has three reception rooms, seven principal bedrooms, two bathrooms, a swimming pool and walled gardens of half an acre. There is potential for two self-contained flats.

Gazumping looms in the country house market

The property market is always subject to regional variations and this year has been no exception, with the average increase in prices considerably higher than that in areas of high unemployment in the north, but comfortably exceeded in the south-east of England.

Mr Blanchard's view is that the gazumping charge can be justified when the sale procedure is badly conducted by an inexperienced negotiator, although it should not be difficult to conduct the negotiations in a perfectly fair way. He argues that the 'best and final offer' method is very like that adopted in Scotland and commands its fairness.

England it has always been the duty of the vendor to place a value on a property at which he is prepared to sell. "How often have we heard, once a property has been sold, a disappointed buyer saying 'Oh, if only I had known that the property was being sold at that price I would have paid more'." I think the change of roles is quite acceptable, although a teasing exercise for the purchaser and his adviser, but no worse than when the vendor and his advisers had to name the price", he concludes.

One of the reasons for this substantial increase is, according to Mr Blanchard, that the demand for property never ceases to expand. "Despite the dry-rot, wet-rot, woodworm, leaky roofs, rising damp, they are preferred to the modern hermetically sealed box and always enjoy the greatest price increase."

Another is that the top end of the market is not affected by rising interest rates.

At the top end, it has been a sellers' market, which can only too easily lead to gazumping. "The agent's legal duty to obtain the highest price is often synonymous with gazumping. I can report that the tactic of 'best and final offer' in writing has proved most effective for 1984."

Mr Blanchard's view is that the gazumping charge can be justified when the sale procedure is badly conducted by an inexperienced negotiator, although it should not be difficult to conduct the negotiations in a perfectly fair way. He argues that the 'best and final offer' method is very like that adopted in Scotland and commands its fairness.

England it has always been the duty of the vendor to place a value on a property at which he is prepared to sell. "How often have we heard, once a property has been sold, a disappointed buyer saying 'Oh, if only I had known that the property was being sold at that price I would have paid more'." I think the change of roles is quite acceptable, although a teasing exercise for the purchaser and his adviser, but no worse than when the vendor and his advisers had to name the price", he concludes.

When there is keen interest in a property, be it in the top, middle or lower end of the market, it seems sensible to cut the whole painful process short with a "final offer" system than to risk gazumping.

Another is that the top end of the market is not affected by rising interest rates.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE POWYS

Formerly a former rectory in village, now a 4-bedroomed house but could convert to business or small guest house. Approx. 10 acres, 2 houses, 2 stables, 2 outbuildings, 1 acre, 3 bedroom, 2 bath, etc. Kitchen, 2 bed, 2 bath, etc. Potential building plot. Small river-side mill with wood. Price £65,000.

Tel: Carmarthen 276 0000/276 0000.

£72,000. 01-223 2688

LOVELY BAYSWATER FLAT

3 storey flat, 2 bedrooms, 2 bath, 2 reception rooms, 2 balconies, 2000 sq ft, £100,000. Tel: 01-582 4554 or 4499.

£100,000. 01-582 5065

E. CORNWALL

Fine small country estate. Former mill, now a 4-bedroomed house, 2000 sq ft, 2 bedrooms, 2 bath, 2 reception rooms, 2 balconies, 2000 sq ft, £100,000. Tel: 01-638 3000.

£100,000. 01-638 3000

OLDE WORLDE COUNTRY INN AND RESTAURANT

New Cotswold 400 years old, 10 bedrooms, 2 bed, 2 bath, 2 reception rooms, 2 balconies, 2000 sq ft, £100,000. Tel: 01-822 9324

£100,000. 01-822 9324

SOMERSET

WADDESDOWN. 3 bed semi-detached house, 2000 sq ft, £100,000. Tel: 01-527 7619.

£100,000. 01-527 7619

WADDESDOWN

Detached house, 4 bed, 3 reception rooms, 2 balconies, 2000 sq ft, £115,000. Tel: 01-940 3362

£115,000. 01-940 3362

CLAPHAM COMMON

West side, 2 bed semi-detached house, 1000 sq ft, £100,000. Tel: 01-672 2233.

£100,000. 01-672 2233

CLAPHAM COMMON

West side, 2 bed semi-detached house, 1000 sq ft, £100,000. Tel: 01-672 2233.

£100,000. 01-672 2233

CLAPHAM COMMON

West side, 2 bed semi-detached house, 1000 sq ft, £100,000. Tel: 01-672 2233.

£100,000. 01-672 2233

CLAPHAM COMMON

West side, 2 bed semi-detached house, 1000 sq ft, £100,000. Tel: 01-672 2233.

£100,000. 01-672 2233

CLAPHAM COMMON

West side, 2 bed semi-detached house, 1000 sq ft, £100,000. Tel: 01-672 2233.

£100,000. 01-672 2233

CLAPHAM COMMON

West side, 2 bed semi-detached house, 1000 sq ft, £100,000. Tel: 01-672 2233.

£100,000. 01-672 2233

CLAPHAM COMMON

West side, 2 bed semi-detached house, 1000 sq ft, £100,000. Tel: 01-672 2233.

£100,000. 01-672 2233

CLAPHAM COMMON

West side, 2 bed semi-detached house, 1000 sq ft, £100,000. Tel: 01-672 2233.

£100,000. 01-672 2233

CLAPHAM COMMON

West side, 2 bed semi-detached house, 1000 sq ft, £100,000. Tel: 01-672 2233.

£100,000. 01-672 2233

CLAPHAM COMMON

West side, 2 bed semi-detached house, 1000 sq ft, £100,000. Tel: 01-672 2233.

£100,000. 01-672 2233

CLAPHAM COMMON

West side, 2 bed semi-detached house, 1000 sq ft, £100,000. Tel: 01-672 2233.

£100,000. 01-672 2233

CLAPHAM COMMON

West side, 2 bed semi-detached house, 1000 sq ft, £100,000. Tel: 01-672 2233.

£100,000. 01-672 2233

CLAPHAM COMMON

West side, 2 bed semi-detached house, 1000 sq ft, £100,000. Tel: 01-672 2233.

£100,000. 01-672 2233

CLAPHAM COMMON

West side, 2 bed semi-detached house, 1000 sq ft, £100,000. Tel: 01-672 2233.

£100,000. 01-672 2233

CLAPHAM COMMON

West side, 2 bed semi-detached house, 1000 sq ft, £100,000. Tel: 01-672 2233.

£100,000. 01-672 2233

CLAPHAM COMMON

West side, 2 bed semi-detached house, 1000 sq ft, £100,000. Tel: 01-672 2233.

£100,000. 01-672 2233

CLAPHAM COMMON

West side, 2 bed semi-detached house, 1000 sq ft, £100,000. Tel: 01-672 2233.

£100,000. 01-672 2233

CLAPHAM COMMON

West side, 2 bed semi-detached house, 1000 sq ft, £100,000. Tel: 01-672 2233.

£100,000. 01-672 2233

CLAPHAM COMMON

West side, 2 bed semi-detached house, 1000 sq ft, £100,000. Tel: 01-672 2233.

£100,000. 01-672 2233

CLAPHAM COMMON

West side, 2 bed semi-detached house, 1000 sq ft, £100,000. Tel: 01-672 2233.

£100,000. 01-672 2233

CLAPHAM COMMON

West side, 2 bed semi-detached house, 1000 sq ft, £100,000. Tel: 01-672 2233.

£100,000. 01-672 2233

CLAPHAM COMMON

West side, 2 bed semi-detached house, 1000 sq ft, £100,000. Tel: 01-672 2233.

£100,000. 01-672 2233

CLAPHAM COMMON

West side, 2 bed semi-detached house, 1000 sq ft, £100,000. Tel: 01-672 2233.

£100,000. 01-672 2233

CLAPHAM COMMON

West side, 2 bed semi-detached house, 1000 sq ft, £100,000. Tel: 01-672 2233.

£100,000. 01-672 2233

La crème de la crème

Hi-tech means hi-pay at Alfred Marks.

ALFRED MARKS
We have a lot to offer...

OMC

Assistant to Chief Executive

This is a position of unusual interest and variety working for the Chief Executive of a very large organisation and involving frequent and sometimes protracted travel. Ideally, candidates will be aged 25-35 with a university degree or higher education and good working knowledge of French.

Sound secretarial skills are required, allied to discretion, above average intelligence, resourcefulness, and the personality and poise to deal with top level executives. The position will also demand a high degree of personal dedication, and flexibility with regard to working hours.

Please send written applications and recent photograph in confidence, quoting ref. 6742, to: Simon Wilson, Smedley McAlpine Limited, 67 Long Acre, London, WC2E 9JG.

All applications will be forwarded direct to our client, so please list in a covering letter any companies you do not wish to approach.

Smedley McAlpine

JULIA GRAY APPOINTMENTS

Julia Gray Appointments, a new sophisticated recruitment consultancy, are seeking experienced and talented staff to complete the team at their exciting Covent Garden offices. We are currently recruiting for:

TEMPORARY CONTROLLER - £10,000 + superior bonus scheme.

SECRETARY - £8,000.

RECEPTIONIST/TELEPHONIST - £7,000.

If you are interested, please telephone: Ann Mellon on 01-409 0523.

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS Secretary for Bursar

The Bursar's Office is responsible for all matters of accommodation, purchasing, catering and maintenance at the School, its Halls of Residence and Student Grounds. We need an experienced secretary to take charge of this busy office, dealing with a variety of secretarial and administrative duties for the Bursar and an Administrative Officer.

The person appointed will be an experienced secretary with a good standard of general education and sound shorthand, typing and organisational skills. The ability to deal tactfully with people at all levels and under pressure is essential. The present Bursar will retire in 1986 and the successful candidate should have a flexible approach to work and the personality to deal with a changing environment.

Salary will be in the range £7,645-£8,647 and excellent conditions include over 5 weeks' holiday and catering and social facilities.

Please telephone the Personnel Office on 01-404 4769 for an application form, or write to London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS £9,000

Noted daily and a highly motivated, experienced PA for their Director of Public Affairs. You should be capable of making decision-making.

PUBLISHING HOUSE £8,000.

Involved in a new, positive, small, successful Secretary/PA when joining this top level Director of a leading publisher. Minimum 3 years' experience required with secretarial skills.

GRADUATE GIRL APPOINTMENTS

7 PRINCES STREET, W1 7RB. 01-629 7262

SUPERVISOR - C. £10,000

A renowned International Shipping Company with superlative offices near Waterloo requires a self motivated, good humoured person to supervise a secretarial team of seven in their busy marketing department. Responsibilities will include setting up new clients, maintaining existing clients, recruitment of staff, holiday planning, liaison with customers and general management of staff performance. Good secretarial skills (£10,000) and necessary to provide assistance when required. Excellent benefits include subsidised restaurant, season ticket loan, sports/club and life assurance.

Phone: Suzie Holmes-Watkins on 01-405 7241



Secretary to the Chairman

£8,500 (inc bonus) plus free lunches

The Chairman and Director of Programmes of the American Institute for Foreign Study, the educational travel organisers, need an experienced secretary. This is an interesting, busy position with good prospects suitable for someone aged 23+ with fast accurate typing (100/60 wpm) a good education, good French and experience with word processors.

Please apply in writing to:

Karen Bentley
AIFS

37 Queens Gate, London SW7 5HR

US STOCK BROKERS

£10,000+

Use your administrative, financial and organisational skills to full advantage as PA to the two General Partners of a highly successful American Company in its new offices in EC2. This job would suit someone with rusty shorthand, accurate typing (60wpm) and a sense of humour who likes working in a friendly team atmosphere. Duties include setting up US company visits to London, luncheons, travel arrangements, extensive telephone work and generally keeping this very busy office on an even keel.

PLEASE RING 588 3535

Crone Corkill

Recruitment Consultants

18 ELDON STREET, LONDON, EC2

LONDON BOROUGH OF HARINGEY PERSONAL ASSISTANT/ADMIN ASSISTANT (2 posts)

Two good PA's are urgently needed: One in Haringey Council's Economic Development Unit and the other in Haringey Enterprise Board Limited, which is a new company set up in association with Haringey Council.

You must be an experienced Secretary or PA, have the ability to liaise effectively at all levels and to deal with managers. Ability to type is essential. A knowledge of shorthand and word processing would be an asset.

Applications from Black, Asian and Cypriot people are particularly encouraged. This is a re-advertisement. Previous applicants will automatically be considered without further application.

For an application form please write to: Borough Secretaries Ref. MS/EDU. 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, Crone Corkill, 18 ELDON STREET, LONDON N22, quoting EP 01/361 (Council and HEB PA) (HEB ref).

Closing date: 30th November 1984.

HARINGEY AND HEB ARE EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYERS

ADVERTISING/PR

The two partners of this small advertising/PR agency are seeking a young, intelligent person who can help run the business and social activities of the office, and has good secretarial skills.

The person selected will be in daily contact with both clients and the media, and must therefore get on well with people. Have a good sense of humour and be prepared to work long hours, evenings, weekends and bank holidays.

Previous experience in advertising or public relations may be useful, but is not essential. Age: 18+ with at least six months' office experience.

Location: Holloway/Islington area.

Phone: Suzie Holmes-Watkins on 01-405 7241

NO AGENCIES

PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATOR

required for BUNACAMP, the US summer camp counsellor programme with: successful experience in admin organisation, typing, basic accounts; a friendly personality for an involving job that demands commitment, thoroughness and some long unsocial hours. Salary to teacher's scales.

Please write with CV to Howard Crew, General Secretary, BUNAC, 58 Berners St, London W1P 3AE.

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY

Required for theatrical Charity. For full details and application form write to Box 0532 R

HIGHGATE PA

City Job in out-of-town Environment

Hard working finance/entrepreneur, seeks capable unflappable PA. Small but busy office. Car driver. Generous salary for successful applicant. Write with details to:

David Innes, 20 Hampstead Lane, London N6 4SB

PA/SECRETARY - EALING W5

£8,000 p.a. + Bonus

Entropic M.D. requires a proficient PA/Secretary for involvement in diverse interests (UK/Overseas). Complete responsibility during M.D.'s absences, senior secretarial skills required - client liaison and sales/marketing, research and varied work, never a dull moment in this ideally situated busy office.

ENTROPIC INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

23/27 Central Chambers, The Broadway, Ealing, London, W5 2NR.

ADMIN ASSISTANT

£10,000

This SW1 Engineering Company are looking for a self-motivated Admin. to work at Director level. Responsibilities will include company personnel, sales, marketing, company insurance, bank accounts, banking, and expanding company contacts. For further information contact:

BARNETT PERSONNEL

on 01-629 7838

PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT COMPANY ST JAMES'S

Two directors require well educated, willing and personable PA/Secretary with a colour disposition, immediate dress sense and class essential. Experience: Age 25-35.

11 St James's Place

1000 B.C. 1000 B.C.

Tel: 405 1027

SHEILA CHILDS RECRUITMENT OMAN

TAX FREE SALARY

But only if you're an exceptional administrator, experienced, blessed with a colour disposition, immaculate dress sense and class essential. Please call:

429 7001 (West End)

377 8850 (Day)

Secretaries Plus

The Secretarial Consultants

01 385 9075

ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS

Three French English speaking secretaries required for a thoroughly responsible, versatile office. At present based in London, the office is moving to Winchester, Hampshire, and you will be required to commence for ICI on Parle Francais in the move. The job involves dealing with a wide range of correspondence, telephone, fax, and e-mail. French is essential. A desire to learn English is also essential. Previous experience in a business environment is not essential. More details can be obtained by combining with a series of telephone interviews with established hard working secretarial partners. Send CV.

T.W.S. - Room - 15,

Southampton House,

192 York Road, London,

SW11 3SA

01-223 2455

The Secretarial Consultants

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

01-223 2455

Today's television and radio programmes

35

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM
6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours and at 8.55; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 7.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 8.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes at 8.35; plus Mike Smith with the new Top Twenty.

9.00 *Lydia Marshall's Everyday Yoga*. Lesson three of the course designed to tone the body (r). 9.10 *The Yugoslav Way*. The fifth programme in the series about Yugoslavia in 1976 features Skopje, the capital of Macedonia (r). 9.40 *Ceefax*. 10.30 *Play School* (r). 10.50 *Gharbar*. A magazine programme for Asian women. Today's edition includes a discussion between Farida Aidi and Shaeena Nawab on making children's clothes at home. 11.15 *Ceefax*.

12.30 *News After Noon* with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coward. The weather programme comes from Jim Bacon, 12.57 *Regional news* (London and SE). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles).

1.00 *Pepple Mill at One* with guests: Kenny Ball and his Jazzmen, cookery expert Prue Leith and a look behind the scenes at the making of the BBC television series *Orbital Blues* 1.45 (Gran (r)). 1.50 *Stop-Go* (r). 2.00 *Blizzard's Wonderful Wooden Toys*. Richard Blizzard demonstrates his toy making skills (r).

2.45 *Film: Berlin Express* (1948) starring Merle Oberon, Robert Ryan and Paul Lukas. Post-Second World War thriller about a plot to prevent the unification of Germany. Directed by Bert Granet. 3.48 *Regional news* (not London).

3.50 *Play School*, presented by Liz Watts. 4.10 *SuperTed* and the Crystal Ball. 4.15 *Jackanory*. Peter Davison reads part three of *The Sheep-Pig*. 4.30 *Screen Test*. Two teams from Somerset and Cornwall in a test of cinematic recall. 4.50 *John Craven's Newsworld*.

5.00 *Play: Thief*, by Roger Parkes. Should a 14-year-old boy take to stealing when his parents have given him everything he wanted? (r).

5.25 *The Good Life*. Comedy series set in rural Surbiton (r). 5.58 *Weather*.

6.00 *News with Sue Lawley* and Nicholas Witchell.

6.30 *London Plus*.

6.55 *Carbone*.

7.00 *I've Got a Secret*, presented by Patti O'Connor. Jan Leeming, Chris Kelly, Anneka Rice and Derek Jameson try to discover the secrets of guests who include Peter Woods (Ceefax).

7.35 *Sharon and Elsie*. A depressed Sharon is cheered by Elsie's plans for an exciting night out (r).

8.00 *Dallas*. Dallas' Krebbs arrives at Ewing Oil intent on making her presence felt (Ceefax).

8.50 *Points of View*. Barry Took with another selection of viewers' letters.

9.00 *A Party Political Broadcast* on behalf of the Liberal Party.

9.10 *News with John Humphrys*.

9.35 *In at the Deep End*. Chris Serle makes his operatic singing debut (Ceefax) (see Choice).

10.25 *Sportnight*, introduced by Harry Carpenter. Reports on the home countries efforts in today's World Cup Football matches and a discussion on what is wrong with English cricket with Ian Botham, Bob Willis and Alec Bedser.

11.15 *We Got It Made*. American comedy series.

11.40 *News headlines and weather*.

TV-am

6.25 *Good Morning Britain*, presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 7.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 8.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes at 8.35; plus Mike Smith with the new Top Twenty.

9.00 *Lydia Marshall's Everyday Yoga*. Lesson three of the course designed to tone the body (r). 9.10 *The Yugoslav Way*. The fifth programme in the series about Yugoslavia in 1976 features Skopje, the capital of Macedonia (r). 9.40 *Ceefax*. 10.30 *Play School* (r).

10.50 *Gharbar*. A magazine programme for Asian women. Today's edition includes a discussion between Farida Aidi and Shaeena Nawab on making children's clothes at home. 11.15 *Ceefax*.

12.30 *News with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coward*. The weather programme comes from Jim Bacon, 12.57 *Regional news* (London and SE). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles).

1.00 *Pepple Mill at One* with guests: Kenny Ball and his Jazzmen, cookery expert Prue Leith and a look behind the scenes at the making of the BBC television series *Orbital Blues* 1.45 (Gran (r)). 1.50 *Stop-Go* (r). 2.00 *Blizzard's Wonderful Wooden Toys*. Richard Blizzard demonstrates his toy making skills (r).

2.45 *Film: Berlin Express* (1948) starring Merle Oberon, Robert Ryan and Paul Lukas. Post-Second World War thriller about a plot to prevent the unification of Germany. Directed by Bert Granet. 3.48 *Regional news* (not London).

3.50 *Play School*, presented by Liz Watts. 4.10 *SuperTed* and the Crystal Ball. 4.15 *Jackanory*. Peter Davison reads part three of *The Sheep-Pig*. 4.30 *Screen Test*. Two teams from Somerset and Cornwall in a test of cinematic recall. 4.50 *John Craven's Newsworld*.

5.00 *Play: Thief*, by Roger Parkes. Should a 14-year-old boy take to stealing when his parents have given him everything he wanted? (r).

5.25 *The Good Life*. Comedy series set in rural Surbiton (r). 5.58 *Weather*.

6.00 *News with Sue Lawley* and Nicholas Witchell.

6.30 *London Plus*.

6.55 *Carbone*.

7.00 *I've Got a Secret*, presented by Patti O'Connor. Jan Leeming, Chris Kelly, Anneka Rice and Derek Jameson try to discover the secrets of guests who include Peter Woods (Ceefax).

7.35 *Sharon and Elsie*. A depressed Sharon is cheered by Elsie's plans for an exciting night out (r).

8.00 *Dallas*. Dallas' Krebbs arrives at Ewing Oil intent on making her presence felt (Ceefax).

8.50 *Points of View*. Barry Took with another selection of viewers' letters.

9.00 *A Party Political Broadcast* on behalf of the Liberal Party.

9.10 *News with John Humphrys*.

9.35 *In at the Deep End*. Chris Serle makes his operatic singing debut (Ceefax) (see Choice).

10.25 *Sportnight*, introduced by Harry Carpenter. Reports on the home countries efforts in today's World Cup Football matches and a discussion on what is wrong with English cricket with Ian Botham, Bob Willis and Alec Bedser.

11.15 *We Got It Made*. American comedy series.

11.40 *News headlines and weather*.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 *Themes news headlines*. 9.30 *For Schools*: designing and making a piece of jewellery. 9.47 *Metamorphosis*, 10.04 Chemistry: esterification. 10.21 *Understanding television*, 10.48 *Glacial Ice in Switzerland*. 11.10 *A Day in the life of a market stallholder*.

1.15 *Living on the Canadianaway*, 11.39 How we used to live. 1.16 *Canada's* 1.17 *How to make a toy making studio*.

1.20 *Red, Jane and Freddy*, a musical story for the young. 1.20 *Our Babyland*. Jane's surprise birthday party. 12.30 *The Sillivans*.

1.00 *News at One* with Leonard Parkin. 1.20 *Thames news*.

1.30 *World Cup Special*. Coverage of the football match in Istanbul between Turkey and England.

3.00 *Take the High Road*. Drama on the Scottish highland estate of Glencoe. 3.25 *Themes news headlines*. 3.30 *Sons and Daughters*. Love and high finance between the Palmer and Hamilton families.

4.00 *Red, Jane and Freddy*, a repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 *Rub a Dub Dub*. A musical version of the nursery rhyme, it's Raining, it's Pouring. 4.20 *Chish n' Fipes*. Adventures of two garden gnomes. 4.45 *Murphy's Mobs*. Drama serial about a football team. Part one. 5.15 *Blockbusters*. General knowledge quiz for teenagers.

5.45 *News*. 6.00 *Thames news*.

6.25 *Help! Viv Taylor Gee talks to Jo Morris* from the NCCL. Advisory Committee about the Equal Pay Act.

6.35 *Crossroads*.

7.00 *Name That Tune*. Musical quiz presented by Lionel Blair.

7.30 *Coronation Street* (Oracle).

8.30 *This Is Your Life*. Eamonn Andrews lies in wait to emotionally hijack an unsuspecting worthy.

8.30 *Mike Yarwood in Persons*. Comedy impressions from the talented entertainer.

9.00 *Travelling Man*. Part two of the six-episode drama starring Leigh Lawson as Lornax, an ex-policeman, recently released from prison after serving a two year sentence, searching for his son. He sets up headquarters on a narrowboat but when he has to go to London his friend Andrea is the victim of a sadist who believes she knows the whereabouts of a lot of money that Lornax has supposed to have stashed away (Oracle).

10.00 *A Party Political Broadcast* on behalf of the Liberal Party.

10.10 *News* followed by *Thames news*.

10.40 *Midweek Sports Special* presented by Steve Rider. Highlights of this afternoon's World Cup match in Istanbul between Turkey and England. Bobby Robson, straight from the airport, will be in the studio with his comments on his team's performance. Plus highlights of the other World Cup matches involving the home countries and a profile of Karen Barber and Nicky Slater who are now out of the shadows of Torvill and Dean.

10.40 *A Party Political Broadcast* on behalf of the Liberal Party.

10.50 *Newsnight*.

10.55 *Buon completo Italia*. Lesson five of the Italian conversation course (r). Ends at 12.05.

12.25 *Night Thoughts*.



Ian Charleson (left) and Malcolm Stoddard: BBC 2, 9.00 pm

● I feared initially that Steven Berkoff's plundering of Shakespeare in *WEST* (Channel 4, 9.00pm) was an admission that he had looked into his own cupboard for inspiration and found it wanting. He has taken the gang warfare from *Romeo and Juliet* as his starting point, retained enough of the Shakespearean metre to serve his purpose, and mixed in a dozen or so of his own. The Bard's play is transformed into a musical comedy, with a bit of *Macbeth* and *Julius Caesar* thrown in for good measure. The wit and humour of the Bard's play is lost, but the wit and humour of Steven Berkoff's play is gained.

● *IN AT THE DEEP END* (BBC 1, 9.35pm) describes a head-on collision between opera bouffe and opera grand. The only injury, and it is very slight, is to professionalism. Recovery is immediate, however, because reporter Chris Serle, given the chance to appear on stage at the London Coliseum in the 1980s into the right epic and poetic gear, he does what Shakespeare did and demonstrates his own skill for twisting familiar plot threads into startling new shapes. Electronic wizardry in the studio has added extra excitement to what must already have been an emotionally draining experience in the theatre.

CHOICE

● *THE GIFT* (Radio 3, 7.00pm). Graham Swannell's play for two voices, is ostensibly about the state of heightened consciousness that impending death can produce. Thus, the gift of the title is not merely life but the exciting perception of living that a dying man bequeaths to the dull chum who goes to France with him on what is to be a last holiday. It takes a considerable writer simultaneously to juggle with agony and ecstasy, while also balancing life and death issues on stage. But Mr Swannell has done it, and very movingly too.

Peter Davalle
Miller, Mr Serle eventually finds himself in the wings at the Coliseum, waiting to go on, and as ready as an operatic tiro ever will be. *THE GIFT* (Radio 3, 7.00pm). Graham Swannell's play for two voices, is ostensibly about the state of heightened consciousness that impending death can produce. Thus, the gift of the title is not merely life but the exciting perception of living that a dying man bequeaths to the dull chum who goes to France with him on what is to be a last holiday. It takes a considerable writer simultaneously to juggle with agony and ecstasy, while also balancing life and death issues on stage. But Mr Swannell has done it, and very movingly too.

Peter Davalle

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

new free verse translation of Chaucer's two poems *The Book of the Duchess*, and *The House of Fame*. Martin Jarvis is Chaucer. Music by Michael Berkeley. 11.00 *Manchester Chamber Concert*: featuring *String Quartet No 1* (Mozart's *String Quartet No 1* in C minor, K. 75); *Sonata in C minor*, K. 457; *Beethoven's Sonata in E minor*, Op. 90. 11.57 *News*. Until 12.00.

Radio 2

4.00pm *Colin Berry*, 1.50 *Ray Moore*, 7.30 *Terry Wogan*, including 6.31 *Racing*, 10.00 *Russell Harty*, 12.00 *World Cup Soccer special*. (Turkey v England). 1.30pm *Steve Jones*, 2.00pm *Steve Mandell* (complete). Concert Hall: *Linda Russell* (soprano), with Andrew Bell (piano). Prokofiev's *Five Poems* (Balfe). Op. 38: Strauss's *Four Songs* to poems by Brendon Fennell. 1.00 *News*.

1.05 *Jazz*: Sixth programme. Recordings made by the *Benny Goodman Orchestra* in 1941. 2.00pm *David Atlee* (Vivian Green). 2.30pm *Peggy Lee* and *Connie Williams*. 3.00pm *Matinee Musicale*: *Ustvar Orchestra* (under Joly) with *Adrienne Almoe* (mezzo) (arranged by Joly). 3.30pm *Miriam Margolyes* (mezzo) (arranged by Joly). 4.00pm *Violin* and *Piano* (Zoltan Szabo and Clifford Benson (piano)). *Prokofiev's Sonatas in F major* (Szabo). 4.30pm *Violin* and *Piano* (Zoltan Szabo and Clifford Benson (piano)). 5.00pm *Violin* and *Piano* (Zoltan Szabo and Clifford Benson (piano)). 5.30pm *Violin* and *Piano* (Zoltan Szabo and Clifford Benson (piano)). 6.00pm *Violin* and *Piano* (Zoltan Szabo and Clifford Benson (piano)). 6.30pm *Violin* and *Piano* (Zoltan Szabo and Clifford Benson (piano)). 7.00pm *Violin* and *Piano* (Zoltan Szabo and Clifford Benson (piano)). 7.30pm *Violin* and *Piano* (Zoltan Szabo and Clifford Benson (piano)). 8.00pm *Violin* and *Piano* (Zoltan Szabo and Clifford Benson (piano)). 8.30pm *Violin* and *Piano* (Zoltan Szabo and Clifford Benson (piano)). 9.00pm *Violin* and *Piano* (Zoltan Szabo and Clifford Benson (piano)). 9.30pm *Violin* and *Piano* (Zoltan Szabo and Clifford Benson (piano)). 10.00pm *Violin* and *Piano* (Zoltan Szabo and Clifford Benson (piano)). 10.30pm *Violin* and *Piano* (Zoltan Szabo and Clifford Benson (piano)). 11.00pm *Violin* and *Piano* (Zoltan Szabo and Clifford Benson (piano)). 11.30pm *Violin* and *Piano* (Zoltan Szabo and Clifford Benson (piano)). 12.00am *Violin* and *Piano* (Zoltan Szabo and Clifford Benson (piano)).

Radio 1

On medium wave. 1. denotes also VHF. 2.00pm *Checkpoint*. Listeners' cases of unfair dealings and injustice, with Roger Cook. 2.45pm *The Reith Lectures* 1984. "Minds, Brains and Science" - talk by Sir Alan Alder. 3.00pm

Two miners tell of fear and loathing in return to work

From Peter Davenport
Barnsley

Ray Hunt, who has been on strike for eight months in the pits dispute, spoke yesterday about his decision to work.

"It was not a snap decision. It is something that formulates first in the back of your mind. It starts as just a thought, then you see something on television, read something in the papers, or hear something on the radio. You finally say to yourself 'that's it, enough is enough. They can't intimidate me anymore', and you go back to work."

"But if I had known then just what I would have had to do through will, to be honest, I do not know if I could have done it."

He added: "Of course there is fear, there is bound to be fear of what might happen not just to you but to your family. Now I have gone back nothing, but nothing, will get me out again."

An hour earlier, Mr Hunt and his friend Mr Mel Hunt had been brought home after their day's work in a blue armoured van sandwiched between two white police transit carriers.

It is the price they have to pay after their decision to go back to work last Friday at Darfield Main colliery, near Barnsley, Yorkshire. They are the only two of the pits 600 men to breach the picket line.

They have been branded scabs and threatened with physical violence. Mr Mel Hunt, aged 47, had a slab of concrete hurled through the window of his home, and Mr Ray Hunt, aged 36, was punched by strikers when the two men tried to attend a meeting.

It was their decision to return to work, along with hundreds of other men in the heartland Yorkshire coalfield, that provoked the unprecedented violence and civil disorder on Monday.

The statistics issued each day by the National Coal Board on the number of men returning to work in response to its campaign to break the strike do not reveal the private agonizing that each man who crossed the picket line has to endure or the courage he has to summon to face the consequences of his decision on not just himself but his family.

Ray's wife, Audrey, was so distraught after the concrete was hurled at their home that he decided it was safer for her and their daughter, aged nine, to move out and live with relatives.

Neither of the men sleep easily in their beds at night: the creak of a floorboard or the mere crackling from the fire snaps them awake, sending



A postman delivering letters in Frickley, South Yorkshire, after striking miners built barricades using materials from a nearby building site

them to the window to peer through curtains into the darkened streets, watching for pickets intent on revenge.

It was not the coal board's offer of Christmas money that finally tempted them back, although both have suffered financially during the dispute. Mel has lost £7,000 in wages and the money he and his wife, Christine, had saved to buy their council house and take their two children, a son aged 15 and a daughter aged 14, on the first family holiday abroad has all been used on day to day living. Ray has gone through about £2,000 of his savings trying to make ends meet.

Both agreed that the increasing level of violence and the NUM's refusal to condemn it, coupled with the union's persuade them to go back.

Ray said: "People like Colonel Gaddafi don't give you anything without wanting something in return. And just what he is going to be going to want from us?" The two men are both members of Coss, the white collar section of the NUM, and claim they were not actually on strike, but had been called out in support of the miners. They decided that their support had finally run out.

Mel is the ventilation officer at Darfield, and Ray the assistant safety officer.

When they went back to work on Friday they had to face down on the floor of the van that took them past the pickets. But it was not long before their identities were known.

Just crossing the pit yard from one colliery office to another meant they had to have a protective screen of seven police officers to ensure their safety. But they say they were spotted by a local NUM branch official who shouted: "Hear, we're gonna kill thee."

"But the police are just great," Ray said.

They are each resigned to the fact that they will never be accepted back into the community where they live, or the community at the pit where they work. They try to make jokes but the humour is forced, and the tension and stress is clear on their faces.

Ray has lost 21 lbs in weight through worry in recent weeks; Mel smokes, constantly, rolling his own cigarettes from a wad of papers and a tobacco pouch.

The first day they went back was, they admit, the worst, but the tension and fears are still there. Even though, more than 800 men were back working in Yorkshire pits yesterday, 53,000 others are still on strike and a lot of them live nearby.

Ray said: "You get up in the morning and instead of putting

on the light, you sneak to the window in the dark to pull back the curtain and peer outside to see who may be there, waiting."

"Your stomach churns even while you are making a cup of tea in the kitchen, and getting your sandwiches ready. The walk to the pick-up point to meet the van taking you to work is the longest and loneliest you'll ever take."

Their decision to return has obviously affected their wives. Ray's wife, Christine, a part-

time school cleaner, whose wages have helped to ease the months without her husband's money, said: "Sometimes I lie in bed and I can feel the tears beginning. But I say to myself I won't let them do that to me."

"I just hope they don't get at my kids, but I am behind my husband all the way."

Both men would not regard themselves as heroes, or particularly brave.

Mel said: "I do not believe Arthur Scargill wants a settlement at all. He has been leading people on with hopes of talks to bring about a solution. But it is not going to happen. There comes a time when you just have to stand up and be counted."

Ray added: "I know we are outcasts now, in the view of other people. But what do you do? I do not know the answer to it. I don't think ahead any more. I just plan from day to day. I can't believe how we are living."

"If somebody had told by a year ago I would be in this position, escorted to and from work by squads of police, and having to look over my shoulder all the time, then I would not have believed them."

They refused to condemn the men who are still on strike because they are afraid to cross the picket line. They realize just how much it took them to reach that decision.

The wit and wisdom of Supermac

Continued from page 1
how he found himself more and more out of sympathy with the government he was elected to support.

The party leaders regarded him with "a certain distaste and even dislike". It was awkward. Fortunately he had been able to deal with the matter "fairly soon" by becoming leader of the party himself but the front bench need have no fear: he was too old to repeat that "sheer delight".

The reminiscence went on. At the Treasury, Macmillan had introduced Premium Bonds and the Archbishop of Canterbury by the day complained that he had "debauched the people". He supposed there must have been some confusion with lotteries "which they hold in Church bazaars".

Going serious, Lord Stockton reflected on the nostrums of various economists: expansionists, neo-Keynesians, and those new ones - what were they called? Those fellows from America? Ah, yes, the monetarists.

Curious that this was his only lapse of memory. Their Lordships split their sides.

Ethiopia accused of persecuting religious groups

Ethiopia, already under fire for its handling of famine relief efforts, now faces accusations of persecuting Christian churches. Though church authorities disagree about what is happening in the country, THOMSON PRENTICE reports from Addis Ababa on the allegations of evangelists working in Ethiopia. Times correspondents in New York and Geneva report on conflicting evidence reaching church leaders there.

The movement's director in the capital is Australian-born Mr Alex Fellowes, who has been in the country for 38 years. He politely but firmly declined to discuss the situation yesterday.

The churches are small outposts which have been set up and supported by such evangelical organisations as The Evangelical Allied Relief (Team) Fund, based in Teddington, Middlesex and The Society of International Missionaries, which has its headquarters in Cedar Grove, New Jersey.

Reports reaching Addis Ababa speak of all 748 churches in the remote Wolayta area, 200 miles south of the capital, being closed down, religious items removed, and even the metal roofs being stripped off.

One American evangelist, who declined to be named, said: "We have heard of church officials being whipped until they bled and taken into custody and their families prevented from seeing them. The taking of church collections has been forbidden and two foreign missionaries have been asked to leave the area. Persecution has become much more severe in recent months".

The churches affected are understood to be branches of the Kake Heywett, or Word of Life, evangelical movement, which is funded and supported by, among other, SIM and to a lesser extent the Tear Fund. The churches represent "small pockets of believers", with congregations ranging from a few families to about a hundred people. Many of them also have mission schools, which are also said to be forced to close.

The tough action is not seen here as official policy of the Marxist Government, but as a clampdown imposed at a provincial level for reasons which are unclear. The Ethiopian Government is known to be tolerant towards the long-established Coptic and Roman Catholic churches and has no history of persecution of the kind reported. But the Society of International Missionaries is deeply anxious.

It was no secret that churches had been closed and some "had had problems" (Trevor Fishlock writes).

● NEW YORK: At head-

quarters of the Society of International Missionaries, in New Jersey, Mr George Thomas said yesterday that he was in regular contact with the organization in Ethiopia and that "up to yesterday there was no mention made of any difficulty, problem or abuse or restrictions beyond the normal restrictions. We have heard nothing to make us alarmed or concerned".

It was no secret that churches had been closed and some "had had problems" (Trevor Fishlock writes).

● GENEVA: The largest Protestant church in Ethiopia, Mekane Yesus, had been experiencing considerable difficulties in some areas, according to the World Lutheran Federation, of which it is a member.

It is said that between 1980

and 1983, 183 churches were closed and 348 taken over to be used as social centres (Alan McGregor writes).

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

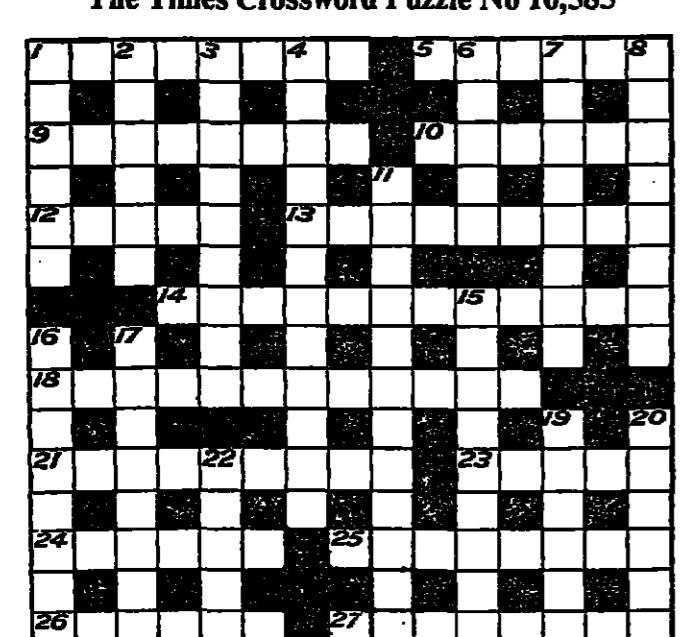
Royal engagements

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh attend a dinner given by the Commonwealth High Commissioner at Marlborough House, 7.50.

The Prince of Wales attends a presentation on the Primary Prevention of Disability in Early Life at Glaziers Hall, SE1, 3.

Prince Andrew attends Foundation Day at the Logan Hall, Institute of Education, London WC1, 6.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,585



1 Knowing about love, the chap to philander (8).
5 Anaesthetise Mr Gunn, you hear the doctor (6).
9 Get a pound out of anipodcan national (8).
10 Wraps a little wood - leaves out the middle (6).
12 Bottle - it has port inside (5).
13 We hear honest broadcast from this outfit (9).
14 What's down across a minute distance? (5-7).
18 In fact, sir, an unusual friend to animals (5,7).
21 Cut by a quarter or extend the engagement (5).
23 Selected a French thing (5).
24 Almost noble in New York (6).
25 Settle in enclosure (8).
26 Waugh the distrist (6).
27 Unusual, ladies, to be so lonely (8).

20 Feeble periodical, they say (6).
2 Little bits of the prophet (6).
3 Get round Newcastle using parts of another road (5-4).
4 Broadcast "Mastermind", and one can't concentrate (7-5).

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

Princess Alexandra attends a concert by the Royal Philharmonic Society as part of the Elgar Hoist Debut Commemoration, at the Royal Festival Hall, 7.20.

Prince Michael of Kent presents the Devonian Trophy at the Caledonian Club, 12, and later switches on the Christmas Lights in Regent Street, 6.

New exhibitions

Fur and Feathers: wildlife paintings, including engraved glass and ceramic sculptures, Yew Tree Gallery, The Square, Elstaston, 10am-5pm, Tues to Sun 10 to 6; (ends Dec 18).

Recital by Nigel Kennedy (violin) and Peter Pelling (piano); Town Hall, Chester, 7.30.

Concert by the Scottish Chamber Orchestra; Queen's Hall, Edinburgh, 7.45.

Concert by the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra; Deritend Centre, Northampton, 7.30.

Concert by the BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra; St David's Hall, Cardiff, 7.30.

Concert by the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra; Winter Gardens, Bournemouth, 7.30.

Recital by Jessie Usher (oboe) and Roslyn Farren-Price (piano); Willis Memorial Building, Bristol University, 1.15.

Recital by Elizabeth Turnbull (viola) and Raymond Lewis (piano); Gloucester Museum and Art Gallery, Chequer Rd, 1.45.

Talks, lectures

The Paintings of George Stubbs by Gwen Massey; Laing Art Gallery, Higham Place, Newcastle upon Tyne, 12.30.

The Tides, their origin and behaviour, by Dr J V Jelley; Large Lecture Theatre, Physics Foyley, Birmingham University, 11.

Italian Paintings in the Ulster Museum, by Anne Miller; Ulster Museum, Belfast, Northern Ireland, 1.

How to be a successful failure, by Anthony Hopkins; Academy Hall, Linthorpe, 7.30.

Mammals: from Lemurs to Anthropoid Apes, by I T Bunyan; Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers St, Edinburgh, 2.

Anniversaries

Sir John Robert Falshaw, Lancashire Co. Peasants, 1765; Sir Charles Lister, geologist, Kinnordy, Forfarshire, 1797; Claude Monet, Paris, 1840; Jawaharlal Nehru, first prime minister of India, 1947-64; Allahabad, 1889; Aaron Copland, New York, 1900; The Prince of Wales, Buckingham Palace, 1948; Deaths: Gottfried Leibniz, Hanover, Germany, 1716; Georg Wilhelm Hegel, Berlin, 1817; Friedrich Schiller, Berlin, 1813; Sir Ernest Robert, field marshal, St Omer, France, 1914; Hector Hugh Munro ("Saki"), killed in action, France, 1916; Manuel de Falla, Alta Gracia, Argentina, 1946.

Charity card shops

Charity Christmas cards are now available from the following shops administered by the Charity Christmas Card Council:

Bishopsgate Institute, 230 Bishopsgate, EC2; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5.30, Garlick Hill (St James's Church), EC4; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5.30, closed between 12.45 and 1.45 on Tues and Thurs; Devonshire House, Strand, WC2; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, 45 Strand, WC2; Mon to Sat 10 to 6, 100 Tottenham Court Rd, W1; Mon to Sat 10 to 6, 7, 29/30 Holborn Viaduct, EC1; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, 45 Strand, WC2; Mon to Sat 10 to 6, 100 Tottenham Court Rd, W1; Mon to Sat 10 to 6.

For details of other charity card sales, telephone your country; tel: 01-242 0546 and ask for information. Write to the Council, 49 Lanes Conduit St, London, WC1N 3NG - enclose s.a.e.

Solution of Puzzle No 16,584

New books - hardback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:

Arthur Ransome and Captain Flint's Trunk, by Christina Hardwicke (Cape, £7.50). My Child Years, Helen Keller (Harrap, £29.95). The Letters 1768-1795, by Frank Heymann (Elliott, £22.50). Handel, by Christopher Hogwood (Thames & Hudson, £21.25). More on Ozymandias, by Patrick Hughes (Cape, £7.95).

The Normans, by R. Allen Brown (Boydell & Brewer, £14.95). The Unspeakable Hermitage Baddiley, An autobiography (Collins, £9.95). William Walton, His Life and Music, by Neil Temley (Robert Hale, £15.95). Whitemarsh, His Life and Religion, The Politics of Popular Belief, by Christian Larmer (Blackwell, £9.95).

Princess Alexandra attends a concert by the Royal Philharmonic Society as part of the Elgar Hoist Debut Commemoration, at the Royal Festival Hall, 7.20.

Prince Michael of Kent presents the Devonian Trophy at the Caledonian Club, 12, and later switches on the Christmas Lights in Regent Street, 6.

New exhibitions

Fur and Feathers: wildlife paintings, including engraved glass and ceramic sculptures, Yew Tree Gallery, The Square, Elstaston, 10am-5pm, Tues to Sun 10 to 6; (ends Dec 18).

Recital by Nigel Kennedy (violin) and Peter Pelling (piano); Town Hall, Chester, 7.30.

Concert by the Scottish Chamber Orchestra; Queen's Hall, Edinburgh, 7.45.

Concert by the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra; Deritend Centre, Northampton, 7.30.